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The Irish Times.

SPECIAL EXTRA

14 PAGES. PRICE 2D. DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1935. VOL. LXXVII. NO. 24,232.

DAIRY FARMERS' DIFFICULTIES—Page 3

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Irish Times 'Phone Numbers. – Dublin—23062; Cork—1806; Belfast—1757; London—Central 4380. Belfast Office—13 Donegall Street, London Office—59 Fleet Street.

BIRTHS.

BRADSHAW—February 22, 1935, at Woodville, Whitehouse Park, Belfast, to Pearl and George Bradshaw, a daughter (Olive Myra).

FURLONG—March 2, 1935, at Infirmary House, Wexford, to Doctor and Mrs. Furlong, a daughter.

SHUEL—March 4, 1935, at Hatch street Nursing Home, to Beatrice (nee Oulton), wife of Ronald S. Shuel, Commissioner, Nigeria Police, a son.

THRIFT—March 4, 1935, at Mount Jerome House, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thrift, a son (still-born).

WILLIAMS—February 24, 1935, at Leinster Nursing Home, Pembroke street, the wife of John Williams, Auburn, Tullamore, a daughter.

YOUNG—March 4, 1935, at Karachi, to Freda (nee Beckett), wife of W. M. Young, Imperial Bank of India, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BANKS and MAHON—February 20, 1935, at St. Andrew's, Westland Row, with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing, by the Rev. Fr. J. MacMahon, P.P., Lusk, assisted by the Rev. J. K. Dunne, C.C., Newport, and the Rev. Denis Flannery, C.C., Tulla (cousins of the bride), W. Donald Banks, of Preston, Lancs., to Eithne Marie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mahon, Wicklow Hotel, Dublin.

CHANNER and FOX—March 1, 1935, at St. James's, Spanish Place, London, Nancy Valentine Lilian, only daughter of the late Mrs. Fox and Captain A. J. Fox, of Dangan, Thomastown, County Kilkenny, to Foch De Renzy, Highland Light Infantry, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs. Channer, Brookbeath, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

CHAPMAN and ROSS—February 12, 1935, at Instioge Church, County Kilkenny, by the very Rev. J. P. Phair, Dean of Ossory, assisted by Rev. H. McClelland, Mus.Doc., Fredrick William Barratt, eldest son of the late George and Rosetta Chapman, of Waterford, to Beatrice Decima, fourth daughter of George and Helena Ross, Dunkerrin.

LYSTER and BEGLEY—February 20, 1935, at St. Patrick's Church, Galway, by Rev. T. O'Malley, P.P., Parry, assisted by Rev. Fr. Columba, O.F.M., and Very Rev. M. Canon Geary, P.P., Oughterard, with Mass and Papal Blessing, Lionel S. O'C. Lyster, second son of late Joseph Lyster and Mrs. Lyster, Shannon Park, Athlone, to Alice Olivia Begley, daughter of late James P. Begley and Mrs. Begley, Mossbrook, Claremorris.

WORSLEY and FitzSIMONS—February 14, 1935, at Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, by the Rev. John Tobias, B.D., the Rev. Algernon Edgar Worsley, Rector of Sandringham, North Devon, to Violet Marie, third daughter of the late J. Fitz Simons, Somerton, Wexford, and Mrs. FitzSimons, 24 Palmerston road, Dublin.

DEATHS.

BATTERSBY—At Morley Rectory, Derby, as a result of war service, the Rev. J. A. Battersby, M.C., dearly-loved husband of Ethel G. Battersby, and eldest son of the late Rev. F. H. Battersby, M.A., Rector of Kilcock and Donadea, County Kildare. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), March 8th, arriving at Dean's Grange at 11 a.m.

BECKERSON—March 5, 1935, at 15 Belgrave road, Rathmines, Emily Kate, beloved wife of Robert E. Beckerson. "Till He come." Funeral private. No flowers.

BELL—March 6, 1935, at Portrush Cottage Hospital, Thomasina, widow of Rev. George R. Bell, of Lisburn and Loughgoile, and daughter of the late John Colley Pounden, of Ballywalter House, County Wexford.

BOYD—March 5, 1935, at Kiltra House, Wellingtonbridge, Wexford, after a brief illness, John Bagenal, aged 76, dearly-loved husband of Dora Boyd. Funeral to-day (Thursday), 2 p.m., to Bannow.

BURD—February 27, 1935, at Tralee, H. W. M. Burd, formerly First Classical Scholar and Madden Puzeman (Fellowship Exam.), T.C.D.

COLLEN—March 4, 1935, at Homestead, Dundrum, County Dublin, Hannah, dearly-beloved wife of Joseph Collen. Funeral private. No flowers.

CONNELL—March 4, 1935, at Prospect Cottage, Lisburn, in her 85th year, Marianne, widow of Charles Connell, Esquire, of Tralee. Funeral at Tralee this (Thursday) morning, 7th inst.

CROGHAN—February 15, 1935, at Hollywood, California, U.S.A., William Thomas Croghan, Esq., County Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary (retired), son of the late James Beatty Croghan, Esq., R.I.C., in his 85th year.

FOOT—March 4, 1935, at her residence, 102 Lower Drumcondra road, Dublin, Mary Elizabeth Foot, widow of the late Simon Tew Foot, in her 87th year. Funeral strictly private.

FRANKLIN—March 1, 1935, in Dublin, Elizabeth Frances (Elfra) Franklin, B.A. (Q.C.C. and U.C.L., youngest daughter of the late Denham and Ellen Franklin, and grand-daughter of John Ffennell and Louisa (Armstrong-Besnard) Harvey, of Cork. Funeral St. Finn Barr's Cemetery.

GARRAHAN—March 5, 1935, at her residence, Chester, Moydow, Longford, Jane Garrahan. Deeply regretted by her sister and friends. R.I.P. High Mass this (Thursday) morning at 10.30 in St. Mary's Church, Moydow. Funeral same day to Forgney at 2 o'clock.

HANNA—March 5, 1935, suddenly, at Killadonally, Ballinode, Monaghan, Henry Stephens, late of Brighton road, Rathgar, loving uncle of Eileen P. Goulding.

KNAPP—March 3, 1935, at his residence, 48 Barry road, Dalkeith, S.E. 22, Henry (Towzer) Knapp, M.B., son of the late W. B. Knapp, M.A., Belgrave square, Monkstown, County Dublin.

OAKES—March 5, 1935, at Ellerslie House, Bray, County Wicklow, Virginia, dearly-beloved wife of Robert Oakes. Funeral will take place to-day (Thursday) at 12 o'clock to Enniskerry Churchyard.

REID—March 5, 1935, George Alexander, youngest son of Alexander and Elizabeth Reid, 46 Inchicore road, Dublin. Funeral (private) leaving Hardwicke Hospital at 10.45 this (Thursday) morning for Mount Jerome. No flowers.

RILEY—March 6, 1935, as the result of an accident, Edgar Lawrence, dearly-loved second son of Calverley and Norah Riley, 35 Rathdown Park, Terenure. Funeral from 35 Rathdown Park at 10.15 a.m. to-morrow (Friday), 8th inst., for Mount Jerome Cemetery. English papers please copy.

ROBINSON—March 6, 1935, at 12 Northbrook road, Dublin, Phœbe Harriet, widow of the late Percy S. Robinson, R.E., daughter of the late Thomas Adams Hopkins, of Rinckhall, Kilcullen, County Kildare. Funeral to Narraghmore, arriving at 12 noon, to-morrow (Friday), 8th March.

WEBB-WARE—March 3, 1935, at Melbourne, Australia, suddenly, Thomas Webb Ware, eldest son of the late Thomas Webb Ware, of Woodfort, County York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this column will be found on Page 6.

IN MEMORIAM.

GILTRAP—In remembrance of William Giltrap, Kinnitty, who passed peacefully away on March 7th, 1932. Lovingly remembered by Florrie and Fanny.

HATTON—In treasured memory of darling Emily (Cie), beloved daughter of Thomas and Emily Fleming, called Home on March 7, 1925.

Ah, Child, for one brief hour to see
That dear face kept in memory.

KERR—In loving memory of Willie, called Home on March 7th, 1930.—Mother.

MARPER—In tender, loving memory of William Dixon Marper, 40 Villiers road, called to Higher Service on March 7th, 1932.

SEVILLE—In ever-loving remembrance of William Seville, P.C., called Home on March 7th, 1928.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED:
TAKE Notice that a Summary Summons (No. 514 .35) was on the 23rd February, 1935, issued out of the High Court of Justice, Saorstát Eireann, by Charles Kennant and Co., Ltd., 41 Dame street, Dublin, against The St. Mobhi Public Utility Society, Ltd., Tongue Field, Sundrive road, Kimmage, Dublin, claiming £72 19/- for balance due for goods sold by plaintiffs to defendants.
Dated 6th March, 1935.
THOMAS GERRARD and CO., Solicitors for Plaintiffs, 35 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

WHEN visiting Bangstown call at McKEONE'S, The Corner Shop, for Tamilese Tea.

CAPABLE ACCOUNTANT REQUIRED. Full particulars as to qualifications, past experience, references, salary, etc.—N 1579, this office.

LEADING Dublin Manufacturers Require White Time Representative calling on the Licensed Trade. Reply stating age and qualifications, N 1545, this office.

BROADCASTING,
HOME AND ABROAD,
PROGRAMMES,
PAGE FOUR.

A JUNIOR Lady Bookkeeper and Accountant required by first-class Company. Reply, in confidence, with full information and copies testimonials, to N 1592, this office.

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SOUTH IRISH HORSE DANCE, METROPOLE, FRIDAY, 15th MARCH.

JOHN C. PARKES and Sons, Ltd., Cornbe, Dublin — RANGES, GRATES, BATHS, FENDERS and KERBS.

SATURDAY'S "IRISH TIMES" ADVERTISERS will greatly oblige by sending their copy of advertisements for Saturday's issue of this paper this afternoon or before noon on Friday. Copy received later cannot be guaranteed publication in Saturday's issue.
THE MANAGER.

BROOKS, THOMAS AND CO., LTD., DUBLIN — KILLALOE AND BANGOR SLATES, SEWER PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, FIELD DRAIN PIPES, BRICKS, TILES.

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C.Y.M.C.A., 8 Dawson street—To-night—7.45, Bible Class; 8.15, Debate, "Has Unemployment Relief is Demoralising." Aff., —A. A. Ormsby, Esq. Neg.—Rev. W. B. Allman, M.A.

ALL bearing the Name of HYNES should see the "IRISH FAMILY NAMES" feature in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

THE BASEBOARD COMPONENTS FOR OUR WIRELESS CONSOLETTE (Illustrated). See the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

CONTRACTS.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

RECONSTRUCTION OF HARBERTON BRIDGE.

The Dublin Corporation invites Tenders for the Reconstruction in Reinforced Concrete of Harberton Bridge, Grand Canal, Dublin.

Intending tenderers may inspect the drawings, specification etc., at the office of the City Engineer, 28 Castle street Dublin on week-days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and on Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Copies of the plans, specification and conditions of contract may be obtained at the office of the City Treasurer, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward street, Dublin, on payment of the sum of £2 2s 0d, which will be refunded on receipt of a bona-fide tender and the return of the documents.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Tenders are to be addressed to the City Manager and Town Clerk, Streets Section, 29 Castle street, Dublin, and endorsed "Tender for Reconstruction of Harberton Bridge." They must be received not later than 10 a.m. on Saturday, 23rd March, 1935.

IGNATIUS JNO. RICE,
Deputy City Manager and Town Clerk.
City Hall, Dublin. 7th March 1935.

THE DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD has for PROMPT SALE, in lots, a quantity of OLD TIMBER, suitable for firewood, which can be inspected on application to the Manager, Custom House Docks, any week day except Saturday, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

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The material will be weighed free of expense on Custom House Docks Weighbridge.

Payment must be made to the Cashier at the Dock Office after weighing and before leaving the premises.

By Order, E. H. BAILEY, Secretary.
Port and Docks Board, Dublin.
6th March, 1935.

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The above is a Delineation of a reader's character from her handwriting. See others in the Weekly Irish Times

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

EUGENE F. CODD, Esq., The Grange, Mountmellick, Leix, Deceased.
All persons having claims against the estate of the above, who died on 1st March, 1935, are requested to send particulars of same forthwith to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors.
Dated this 5th day of March, 1935.
D. & T. FITZGERALD, 30 Anglesea street, Dublin.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
In the Matter of
MINCH NORTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED,
And in the Matter of
THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from £350,000 to £175,000 was, on the 15th day of February, 1935, presented to the High Court of Justice in Saorstat Eireann, and is now pending, and that the List of Creditors of the Company is to be made out for the 8th day of April, 1935.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1935.
BARRINGTON & SON, 10 Ely place, Dublin. Solicitors for the said Company.

Advertisement for Creditors and Incumbrancers.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, made in the Matter of the estate of
ANNE C. DAVOREN, Deceased;
JOHN O'LOGHLEN, Plaintiff;
ELIZABETH BINDON, Defendant.
The creditors of the said Anne C. Davoren, late of 8 Ely road, Ranelagh, in the County of the City of Dublin, Spinster, who died in or about the month of December, 1933, are, on or before the 3rd day of April, 1935, to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Vincent and Beatty, of 62-3 Dame street, Dublin, the Solicitors for John O'Loghlen, the Executor of the Will of the Deceased, full particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; and all persons claiming to be incumbrancers affecting the freehold registered land or other real estate of the said Deceased, are to enter and prove their claims at the Central Office, Law Courts, Dublin, on or before the said 3rd day of April, 1935, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.
Every such creditor or incumbrancer holding any security is to produce the same to the Examiner at his office, Law Courts, Dublin, on the 10th day of April, 1935, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.
Dated this 1st day of March, 1935.
Order, JOHN HEALY, Examiner.
VINCENT and BEATTY, 62-3 Dame street, Dublin.

Notice of Sitting for Proof of Debts.—21.
SAORSTAT EIREANN.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of
PATRICK J. McGARRY, of Irishtown, in the County of Mayo, Grocer and Provision Merchant, a Bankrupt.
A Public Sitting in this Matter will be held before the Registrar at the Law Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the 22nd day of March, 1935, at the hour of 11 o'clock forenoon, for the proof and admission of debts and for the vouching of the Official Assignee's account.
A creditor may prove his debt at the Sitting or send his affidavit of debt in the prescribed form, or his detailed account to the under-named Official Assignee four days previously to the Sitting, in order to have the same admitted.
Dated this 5th day of March, 1935.
JOHN C. MARLOWE, Bankruptcy Clerk.
A. C. BAINBRIDGE, Official Assignee, The Law Courts, Dublin.
MICHAEL J. BOWERS, Solicitor for the Assignees, 24 Dame street, Dublin.

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WANTED, CHEF, first class hotel experience essential; wages £6; permanent if found suitable. Apply, with copies references, N 1514, this office. 4 E

WANTED for quick luncheon restaurant, Woman COOK; must be fully experienced in all cooking and quick carvery; age not over 40.—Red Lion Restaurant, 46 South Great George's street, City. 5 D

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ASSISTANT Manageress, disengaged end of this month, desires similar post in good class hotel; thoroughly competent; highest references. Address "Z 505, Manageress," this office. 5 F

A CASHROOM Maid or Kitchenmaid; good references.—N 1605, this office.

COOK (Male), hotel or restaurant; thoroughly experienced; outdoor preferred.—N 1445, this office. 2 D

CHEF disengaged, highly experienced in good cooking and confectionery.—N 1429, this office. 3 D

CHEF disengaged, best references, seeks post, restaurant or hotel.—N 1629, this office.

EXPERIENCED Stillroom Maid, hotel, restaurant, city or suburbs; highly recommended.—N 1604, this office.

WAITRESS or Housemaid Waitress, young, experienced, hotel, restaurant; recommends.—N 1599, this office.

YOUNG Lady, General Assistant or Dispense Bar, hotel; experienced.—N 1616, this office. 6 E

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, ETC.

ACCOUNTANCY—Qualified Accountant, with small practice, wishes to Purchase Partnership Share; confidential.—N 1532, this office. 4 E

ADVANCES on Jewellery, Pianos, Furniture, etc.—The German Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts), Dublin.

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CASH Advanced, £10 upwards, with or without security.—S. Molloy, 34 Exchequer street, Dublin.

GENTLEMAN, with £3,000 available capital, would entertain proposals for one or more investments, with directorships or part time occupation.—N 1535, this office. 4 D

LOANS Advanced, £10 upwards, with or without security, strictly private.—Commercial Union Loan and Discount Co., 57 Mid. Abbey street. 'Phone, 43096.

MANUFACTURING Firm require Loan of £200; repay £250 in one year.—N 1593, this office. 5 E

PRIVATE Loans, £20 and upwards.—Central Trust, Ltd., 17 Clare street, Dublin. Tel. 61212. T

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SATURDAY'S "IRISH TIMES."

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Trial and inspection by appointment.

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CORK FARMERS BEFORE TRIBUNAL

STATE EVIDENCE "HOSTILE"

WARRANTS FOR WITNESSES

THE trial was continued yesterday before the Military Tribunal of the fourteen men who are charged with complicity in an alleged campaign in County Cork against the payment of land annuities.

The prisoners are:—Thomas Russell, Titeskin, Rostellan; William Tait, Hermitage, Rostellan; John Tait, Hermitage; B. W. Brasier, Shangarry House; Maurice Moore, Walshtown, Midleton; Jeremiah Lehane, Carrigrohane; Patrick O'Mahony, Toames East, Macroom; Anthony Mullins, Ballincrokig, Whitecross; John B. Barrett, Ballingoragh, Ballinspittle; William O'Driscoll, Glueyard, Bandon; James Francis Coverney, Oldcastle, Carrigaline, and Patrick Fahy, Ballyphilip, Whitecross; Edward J. Cussen, Shanakiel House, Cork, and Patrick Heskin, Aglish, Glencairn, Co. Waterford. The latter two are alleged to have acted as secretaries.

All the prisoners were charged with having, on dates between April 9th, 1934, and February 4th, 1935, been members "of an unlawful association known as the County Cork Land Annuitants' Defence Association," which association "promoted and advocated the non-payment of moneys payable to the Central Fund—namely, instalments of the land purchase annuities"—and which association "encouraged and advocated interference with the enforcement of law."

The prisoners pleaded "Not guilty" to all charges.

Mr. James Geoghegan, K.C., and Mr. M. J. O'Brien (instructed by Mr. J. S. O'Connor solicitor to the Attorney-General) prosecuted. The prisoners were not professionally represented.

"PAID TEN TIMES OVER"

Detective-Officer T. W. Sweeney said that the prisoner, Lehane, told him the Land Annuitants' Defence Association wanted to get fair play for the farmers. Sergeant C. Crawford said the prisoner, Patrick Fahy, said that he considered he had paid his annuities ten times over.

Fahy—Are you aware that I told the Sheriff that owing to the very poor prices for live stock I was unable to meet my obligations?—Yes.

And that the Sheriff applied to the Department of Agriculture on my behalf to get licences for the export of cattle, and was refused them?—Yes.

Sergeant M. J. Williams said that he arrested the prisoner, Coverney, at 4.45 a.m. at his home. The prisoner drove them both to the police barracks.

Questioned by the prisoner, Sergeant Williams agreed that the arrest was affected at "rather an awkward hour."

The police witnesses, when cross-examined by the prisoners, invariably agreed that the prisoners were of "very good character" and were hard-working.

Detective-Officer J. P. Curran, giving evidence of seizing documents at Coverney's house, some time before this prisoner was arrested, said that when the superintendent in charge of the search party said "We are police," Coverney, who had been engaging in conversation with them, was surprised, and said: "I thought you were members of the Annuitants' Defence League collecting money."

Detective-Officer Michael Brown gave evidence of attending a meeting in Aghada Parochial Hall, Whitegate, and of memorising portions of a speech made by the prisoner, Heskin, who said: "We are resisting the payment of land annuities because we have them already paid. Any man who pays sixpence of these annuities is no friend of ours, and should not be in our organisation. Any man who pays his annuities, and not his shop and bank bills, is doing an injustice. The men that broke into the saleyard in Cork were men in a desperate position. The Government have been afraid to carry out seizures in Cork since that time, 13th August."

The prisoner, Heskin, closely cross-examined the detective-officer. He asked the officer to give the substance of an involved statement on employment registration, which he read over quickly from the dock. The officer said: "You didn't speak at that rate at the meeting," and Heskin, asserting that he usually spoke at 180 words per minute, submitted that the witness's evidence was unacceptable, because he had not proved that his memory was sufficiently retentive.

DESPERATE

Sergeant J. Mulvey, Whitegate, swore that he heard Heskin say at a meeting at Aghada—"There have been no seizures since August 13th, and the Government is afraid of public opinion to attempt a seizure. The men who broke into the saleyard in Cork did so as men in a desperate position, and the Government is aware that there are men in our organisation who would even give their lives in defence of their homes. We wish to engender into the people the motives which prompted the young men who broke the saleyard gates in Cork."

In reply to Heskin, the witness said it was his opinion that those who addressed the meeting were there to organise the farmers of the district against the payment of land annuities. He took all his notes in long-hand, and was, therefore, only able to get portions of the speech. He claimed that he reproduced the exact words spoken.

Corroborative evidence was given by Guard McCarthy, Whitegate. In reply to the prisoner, Cussen, he said that he had made his notes two hours after the meeting; Sergeant Mulvey and Detective-Officer Brown were in the same room of the barracks at the same time, but they did not compare their versions of Heskin's speech.

The prisoner, Heskin, after questioning the witness, commented: "It is significant that the three witnesses all quote the same portion of my speech, although they all admit that I made a long speech, and spoke of many things. I suggest that they all refreshed their memories from each other's notes. None of them took notes at the meeting, except Sergeant Mulvey, and they all quote the part that the Sergeant wrote down, and submitted in evidence."

Thomas McCarthy, a farmer's son, who resides near Cloyne, said that he was a member of the Aghada branch of the L.A.D.A. On the 15th January last he attended a meeting addressed by Mr. Heskin in the parochial hall.

Questioned by Mr. Geoghegan, he said that he remembered something of what Heskin said. He did not reply to several questions in which he was asked to repeat what he remembered of the speech. Eventually, he said that Heskin stated that anyone who would not pay his shop bills and had money would be doing an injustice. He admitted that he had signed a statement (produced). After being allowed time to consider this, he was again questioned by counsel as to Heskin's speech, and said this condemned wanton destruction of wires and felling of trees. Permission was given by the Tribunal to counsel to treat the witness as hostile.

Reading from the statement, Mr. Geoghegan asked:

"I heard him say we were resisting payment of annuities because we had them paid . . ." Did he say that?—No.

"I heard him say that the man who paid his annuity was no man, and should not be in the organisation?"—He did not say those words.

Why did you sign a statement that he said those words?—It was my first time to be arrested, and I may have been excited.

Do you suggest that the sergeant put anything into that statement except what you told him?—No.

But in your excitement you imputed to Mr. Heskin words that he had not used?—Yes. (To the prisoner Heskin)—Nobody in the hall could have seen Sergeant Mulvey taking notes.—In the making of the statement, the sergeant put suggestions to me as to what I had heard.

Arthur Smith, Ballinrostig, Whitegate, said that he had a farm of about 200 acres. He attended the meeting of the L.A.D.A. at Aghada on 15th January, but could not recall what Heskin said then. Heskin did tell them to pay their shop bills the best way they could; the witness could not tell what was the purpose of the meeting, except to organise the farmers. He admitted that a statement he had made to Superintendent Kelly concerning the speech was correct.

Michael Fitzgerald, Ballinatry, Whitegate, was then called, but did not answer.

ABSENT WITNESSES

Sergeant Mulvey proved that he had served a *subpoena* on Fitzgerald to attend the Tribunal on March 5th. Fitzgerald told witness that he would not swear against his comrades.

Mr. Geoghegan applied for a warrant for the arrest of Fitzgerald, and the Tribunal made the order sought.

John O'Grady was called, but did not answer.

Sergeant Bones proved that he had been served with a summons to attend the Court, and the President made an order for his arrest.

Thomas Hallihan was called, but did not answer, and Mr. Geoghegan then called Guard McGarvey to prove service of the *subpoena*, but the Guard, too, was absent.

In the case of Patrick Manly, who was also absent when called, Sergeant Michael Sexton proved service of the summons, but said that he did not make it clear to Manly that his expenses would be paid.

The Court made no order in this case, nor was any order made in the case of David Sheehan, Knockraha, who did not answer when called.

The President said: "There seems to be a grave misunderstanding about the attendance of witnesses. The Registrar tells me that it is clear that expenses are paid in every case when witnesses are called to give evidence before the Tribunal. It should be understood by the Guards concerned that expenses will be paid."

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE MISSING MEN

A message from Cork yesterday evening stated:—

"There is still no news of the three Tribunal witnesses, Joseph O'Grady, Thomas Hallihan and David Sheehan, who have been missing from their homes since Sunday night. Investigations are still in progress. A fourth man, Michael Fitzgerald, of Ballintray, Whitegate, is also reported to have disappeared under circumstances similar to those in which the others disappeared. He was to have been called as a witness before the Military Tribunal, and the Midleton and Whitegate Civic Guards are investigating his disappearance."

DEATH OF GEORGE J. STOKES

A MAN OF VARIED LEARNING

Professor George Joseph Stokes, *Emeritus* Professor of Philosophy and Jurisprudence at University College, Cork, a constituent College of the National University of Ireland, and a member of the Senate of Dublin University, who died yesterday, after a short illness, at his residence in St. John's road, London, S.E., at the age of 76, was the author of "The Objectivity of Truth," an important book in the history of philosophy, says *The Times*. He was also the author of numerous contributions on philosophical subjects to Hasting's "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," and to *Mind* and other learned periodicals. A man of quite extraordinary learning in philosophy, political economy, jurisprudence and Roman law, he made upon all who knew him a deep impression of bold and original thinking.

Born on March 3, 1859, the only son of the late Mr. Robert Stokes, a landowner, of Baymount, Sligo, he began to study philosophy in his spare time at the age of 16, and by the time he left school and entered Trinity College, Dublin, he had read widely in Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hamilton and Mill, and had even begun to study Kant. With this beginning it is not, perhaps, surprising that when he graduated, in company with his friend, John Henry Bernard (a future Archbishop of Dublin and Provost of Trinity College, Dublin), as a Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist, the examiners complimented him on a range of reading that was already something out of the ordinary.

There followed two years in Heidelberg and Berlin, as Hibbert Travelling Scholar, and in 1884 he published "The Objectivity of Truth," a book which must always have its place in the history of philosophy for its enunciation in an *a priori* argument of a principle which reunites "the divergent streams of speculation which flowed from Kant and Reid," exhibiting the Scottish philosophy and natural realism, and the transcendental school of Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel as complementary phases of one truth.

APPOINTED PROFESSOR

In 1884 he was appointed Professor of Mental and Social Science at Queen's College, Cork, where he remained until 1924, when he retired, the College having meanwhile become University College, Cork. It had been in the terms of his appointment that, as they fell vacant, he should assume the Professorships of Jurisprudence and Roman Law, and of Political Economy. He interpreted this as implying that he ought to read every text and book of importance in these subjects, and it was certainly impossible to mention any obvious one with which he was not familiar. He was a keen lawyer, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1891, but economics attracted him more.

Always a strong loyalist, Professor Stokes joined the Volunteer Force during the War, and remained in it, in spite of any danger from Sinn Fein. In the troubles his house was shot at several times, and he was visited from time to time by armed men demanding money. He always went out himself to such men and refused their demands point blank. Without exception, they slunk away at once, either cowed by his fearless personality or, perhaps, out of sheer admiration for an obviously grand old man. In 1893 he married Mary Isabella, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Crawford, of Celbridge, County Kildare. She and two sons survive him.

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

A FEW very attractive Secondhand Cars are for sale at Lincoln and Nolan's, Ltd., Austin Distributors, 57-68 Lower Baggot street, Dublin; moderate prices. 7

A BARGAIN! Every Car is that in Dublin's finest range of Used Morris Cars at G. A. Brittain, Ltd., Portobello, Dublin. Every one guaranteed sound. Budget Plan terms extended. Only 5s per cent. interest. 2 D

AUSTIN Saloon, 1928, h.p. 12.9, perfect order, leather upholstery; clergyman owner going abroad. Address "Z 493, Austin," this office. 4 E

AUSTIN Seven 1932 Saloon De Luxe, leather upholstery, sunshine roof, taxed, and in perfect condition; £160. 'Phone Foxrock 201, or N 1508, this office.

AUSTIN 10 De Luxe Sunshine Saloon, mileage under 2,000.—26 Brighton road, Rathgar. 6 A

AUSTIN Seven Tourer, 1931, owner driven, good order; seen in Dublin.—N 1627, this office.

BABY Ford, year old, perfect condition, leather upholstery, taxed end of year; £130 or nearest offer.—N 1581, this office. 5 F

CHEVROLET 1931 30 Cwt. Drop-side Lorry, perfect order throughout, ready for immediate use, £50.—Doyle's Motors, Ltd., 16 Bachelor's Walk.

FOR Sale, 1929 Riley 9 two seater, sports engine, excellent condition, cheap; 1929 Ford 2 door Saloon.—Cahill and Co., Parkgate Printing Works, Dublin. 5 F

FOR Sale, six cylinder Hupmobile, excellent appearance and condition; small mileage, owner driven, taxed to end of year; ideal commercial or family car; cheap for prompt sale.—N 1650, this office.

FIAT Saloon, 6 cyl., spotless condition, two spare wheels, mechanically sound, make excellent hiring car, £87; Fiat 2 Seater, £15; Armstrong Siddeley Saloon, £14; Citroen Touring Car, £12; Model A Ford Delivery Van, £20.—Dawsons, Maynooth; 'phone 3. 6 A

MAGNIFICENT Alvis Supercharged, perfect condition; any trial; ideal sports car; genuine pro position; by appointment.—N 1472, this office. 4

SECONDHAND Cars and Commercial Vehicles, large selection and keen prices; cash or easy terms. Interview us first.—Doyle's Motors, Ltd., 18 Bachelor's Walk. T

THE world's cheapest, efficient Transport—passenger or commercial—is FORD.—R. W. Archer and Co., Ford Main Dealers, 65 Lower Mount street, Dublin. T

1931 ROVER Saloon, 10 h.p., one owner, in excellent condition. Seen at Thompson's garage, 1st Lower Abbey street, Dublin. 5 E

1932 BUICK Saloon, equipped with 7 valve wireless set; owner interchanging same almost; £200. On view Brigg's Motor Depot, 435 North Circular road, Dublin. 4

1929-1930 OVERLAND Whippet Saloon, taxed March, insured August, perfect order; £30.—N 1565, this office. 5 F

1932 AUSTIN Seven De Luxe Saloon, very fresh; bargain price for quick Sale.—Express Auto Co., Ltd., 20 Pearse street, Dublin. 5 E

1932 ARMSTRONG Siddeley, 12 h.p., self-changing gear, coachbuilt Saloon, sun roof; seen Dublin by appointment; tempting price.—N 1592, this office. 5 E

1933 TERRAPLANE Saloon, 8 cyl., £185; 1933 Terraplane Saloon, 16.9 h.p., £215; 1931 Essex Saloon, 18.2 h.p., £85; 1931 De Soto Saloon, 21.6 h.p., £85; 1931 Hillman Saloon, 20 h.p., £155; 1930 Morris Oxford Saloon, 14.2 h.p., £70.—P. J. Tracy, Ltd., 18 Stephen's Green, Dublin. 4 E

1927 SINGER Tourer 10 h.p., excellent condition, new battery; £26.—N 1640, this office

1931 ARMSTRONG Siddeley Fordor Coachbuilt Saloon, 15 h.p., 6 cylinder, fully guaranteed by owner to be in perfect mechanical condition; taxed to 31/12/35; new Ford Dunlop tyres; de luxe condition, self changing gears, etc.—Statham, Ltd., Kildare. 6 A

1932 MORRIS Oxford 14.9 h.p. 6 Cylinder Fordor Coachbuilt Saloon, showroom condition; tax paid 31/12/1935; new tyres, de luxe fittings.—Statham, Ltd., Kildare. £140. 6 A

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

1933 AUSTIN Seven De Luxe, as new, mileage 6,000.—118 Kimmage road, East, Terenure. 'Phone: Terenure 735. 6 A

1933 8 h.p. Ly. Morris Minor Saloon, with sliding roof, bumpers and new tyres; price, with written guarantee, £140.—Hunt Motors.

1934 MORRIS Ten Six de Luxe Saloon, black, with brown leather, sliding roof, bumpers and full equipment, taxed to 24/3/'35, splendid order, small mileage, price, with written guarantee, £215.—Hunt Motors.

FORD, late 1933 model, 4-Door Saloon, colour beige, fitted bumpers, luggage grid and well shod, good appearance and condition, written guarantee, £125.—Hunt Motors.

OUR prices for Overhauled guaranteed Cars are most reasonable. If cars are required as they come from a client our prices will be from 10 to 40 per cent. less. We will satisfy you as to the work done on cars sold by us. If you cannot call please write for our list of nearly 100 cars, comprising all best known makes. Your present car taken in part payment.—Hunt Motors.

SWIFT 10 h.p. 4-Door Saloon, 1929 model, leather upholstery, wire wheels, bumpers and good tyres, in good order, £75.—Hunt Motors, Ltd., Lower Mount street, Dublin.

WANTED.

1934 "STANDARD 9" Saloon or "Austin 7." '32, '33, '34 model.—N 1526, this office. 4 F

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

DENNIS 3 Ton Drop-side Lorry, excellent condition, immediate use, taxed, £85.—Doyle's Motors, Ltd., 16 Bachelor's Walk.

FOR Sale, 1931 12-Cwt. Ford Van, recently overhauled, condition as new; price £45.—Smyth's, 21 Annesley Bridge road, Fairview. 'Phone: Drumcondra 212. 4 E

MOTOR CYCLES.

1935 COVENTRY-EAGLES on view, from £30. Ireland Trade, Commercial and Retail, 4 Fenian street (Westland Row), Dublin. 'Phone 62618. T

Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk. T

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

COOKS for Tyres, Oils and Batteries; largest in Ireland. Trade, Commercial and Retail.—4 Fenian street (Westland Row), Dublin. 'Phone 62618. T

BICYCLES.

ASTONS, Raleighs, James, Humbers, New Hudsons, and Sun light-weight Cycles always in stock—over 500 models to choose from. Prices from £4 10/-, or 8/- per month.—H. W. Stevens, The Cycle King, 8 Aston's quay, Dublin. 26 1

ABOUT Bicycles—L. Garland, Auctioneer, will sell, on Monday evening next, 100 Ladies' and Gents' Up-to-date Bicycles from the Winetavern Street Pawn Office. On view at the Salerooms from 11 to 5 on Saturday next and on Monday up to hour of sale, 6 o'clock.—L. Garland, Auctioneer, 8 Merchant's quay, opposite Four Courts. 6 E

B.S.A.—Large stocks of the New Models on view; prices from £5 7/-; 10/- deposit secures any model.—Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk. T

DON'T Take Chances—Pick a Famous Rudge and you will get real cycle satisfaction. Prices from £5 7/6 cash. All models only 10/- deposit.—Hanat's Cycle Depot, 126 Stephen's Green, Dublin. (Open till 8 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays.) E

RUDGE—A complete range of the New Models on view; 10/- deposit secures any model.—Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk. T

RALEIGH—Call and inspect the New Models. Prices from £5 7/6, or 10/- deposit and 10/- monthly.—Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk. T

DUBLIN CIRCUIT COURT

A GAME OF CHANCE

FINE OF £50 AFFIRMED

(BEFORE JUDGE DAVITT.)

Robert Parker Hayhurst appealed from a conviction and fine of £50, or six months' imprisonment, recorded against him by the Justice of the District Court on a summons for carrying on a game called "bebelette" at the Lido Café, 33 Lower O'Connell street, in the month of November, 1934.

Detective-Sergeant Mark Byrne stated that he visited the place on several occasions during November, and saw a large number of men at a table, amongst whom sums of money ranging from £1 to £5 were exchanged. On the 11th of November, in company with Inspector Maher and Guard James Quinn, they entered the premises with a warrant, where they found 26 men playing at a large table, in the centre of which was a revolving wheel with numbers and colours, which was driven by electricity.

The Judge—Was it a game of chance or of skill.

The Witness—It was a game of chance.

Mr. Herman Good appealed for a reduction of the fine, as the game stopped as soon as the summons was served, and the café was closed.

The Judge affirmed the conviction and the fine of £50.

Mr. F. Clarke appeared for the prosecution.

DRIVING FINE REDUCED

Sydney R. Sheane, technical instructor, Main street, Wicklow, appealed against a conviction and fine in the District Court for driving at a dangerous speed and in a manner dangerous to the public at Woodrow, on the Stillorgan side of Nutley lane, on the night of November 24th, 1934.

Guards S. McWilliams and Duffy, Rathmines, gave evidence as to the driving speed.

On each of the two charges Mr. Little, D.J., recorded a fine of £10, and disqualified the defendant from holding a driving licence for three months.

The Judge affirmed the conviction, but reduced the fines to £2 10s. each, and the disqualification from three to two months.

Mr. Herbert Hare (instructed by Mr. J. P. Collins) appeared for the appellant.

£30 INSTEAD OF PRISON

Edward Murphy, civil engineer, Northumberland road, Ballsbridge, appealed from a sentence of two months' imprisonment recorded against him in the District Court for having driven a motor car on the Rock road, Booterstown, while he was under the influence of drink, on January 9th.

The sentence was changed to a fine of £30, and Mr. Murphy was disqualified from holding a driving licence for twelve months.

FINES CANCELLED

Joseph O'Shaughnessy (14), James Gaynor (15), Joseph McLaughlin (13) and Bernard Malone (14), all of Howth, by their parents, appealed from a conviction by the District Justice imposing a fine of £1 each on them for malicious damage to electric wires at Howth last October.

Mr. Clarke, for the prosecution, said that a boy named Doherty, who had been charged, admitted that he threw a piece of wire-netting over the electric wires, and that the area had been left in darkness for an hour as the result.

Miss Early appeared for the appellants, and the Judge allowed the appeal and cancelled the fines.

PUBLICANS' LICENCES

On the application of Messrs. John Hoey and Co., a spirit licence was granted to their manager, John Flanagan, for the premises, 52 to 55 Bride street. There were several previous licences, going back as far as 1853.

Mrs. Josephine Ryan, Herbert road, was granted a seven days' licence for the premises, 28 Thomas street. Her late husband carried on the business there for many years.

ISSUE OF TOBACCO

WARDMASTER SUSPENDED

The issue of tobacco to unauthorised persons was again before the Dublin Board of assistance at yesterday's meeting.

Last week it was alleged that supplies of tobacco had been issued from the stores to persons not entitled to receive them, and that a book containing the entries in this connection had been lost.

Wardmaster Sweeney stated that he had nothing to add to the explanation previously given, except that he had issued tobacco only to persons who deserved it, and that he had never derived any personal benefit from what was done.

The Board decided to suspend Wardmaster Sweeney from duty pending an inquiry by the Local Government Department.

The Board adopted a resolution requesting the Local Government Department to remove the names of all able-bodied men from the list of persons receiving home assistance, and to enter their names on the list of unemployed men, so that they would have an opportunity of obtaining work.

It was reported that during the week ending Saturday last 6,472 cases had been relieved at a cost of £3,270, showing a decrease of 27 cases and a saving of £19 6s. 4d. As compared with the corresponding week last year, the returns showed a decrease of 2,679 cases and the saving of £2,339. Free beef vouchers for 25,647 pounds of meat were distributed during the week.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT

JEWELLERY MISSING

MAN RETURNED FOR TRIAL

(BEFORE MR. G. P. GUSSEN.)

Robert Byrne (26), Lower Mount Pleasant avenue, was charged on remand with stealing from his aunt, at 78 Parnell street, gold watches, a ring, a £2 gold piece, and other articles of a total value of £68 10s. He was also charged with stealing a cigar box, value £6, the property of Mr. E. Shelmartin, Grove Park.

Miss Harriet Byrne, Parnell street, aunt of defendant, gave evidence of missing the articles from a trunk at her house.

Mr. Shelmartin, Grove Park, said that he missed a cigar box, which was purchased some years ago for £6. The defendant was known to witness's family.

The defendant was returned for trial on bail.

FORGERY CHARGE

CORONER'S CLERK REMANDED

Joseph C. Maher, Carlingford road, Drumcondra, Clerk and Registrar to Dublin City Coroner, appeared on remand, charged with having forged the endorsement of Dr. J. V. Glass on a cheque, and also having forged the endorsement of Dr. Jeremiah Lawlor and Dr. John F. Eustace on two bills drawn on the Bank of Ireland.

Yesterday there were fresh charges of having forged the endorsement of other doctors on cheques.

Detective-Sergeant Deering said that when these charges were read to the defendant he replied: "I have nothing to say."

Mr. J. F. Monks, City Treasurer, gave evidence of having drawn a cheque in favour of Dr. F. O'Loughlin for £4 4s. 0d., and another for Dr. John E. Cooper for £4 4s. 0d.

The documents presented to him requesting payments purported to be signed by Dr. Oswald J. Murphy, Acting City Coronor, and he thought that they were filled in in the handwriting of the defendant.

Several doctors were examined, and stated that they did not receive payments, and did not endorse cheques which were produced.

The defendant was remanded for a week on bail.

Mr. T. F. Burke, solicitor, appeared for the Corporation.

Mr. E. B. Healy, solicitor, defended.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF BICYCLE

Patrick Philips (18), no fixed address, and Michael Comiskey (17), no fixed address, were remanded in custody until Saturday, on a charge of stealing from the Arcade, Henry street, a bicycle, value 30s., the property of John Mulvanny, 34 Offaly road, Cabra.

BOOKS MISSING

James Devoy (35), unemployed, Lower Dominick street, Dublin, was charged with having stolen seven volumes from Capel street Library. Valentine Warren (23), bookseller, Parnell street, was charged with having received five of the books knowing them to have been stolen. Both defendants were remanded for a week.

Detective-Sergeant Crimmins and Detective-Officers McShane and Kinahan had charge of the case.

MONEY AND JEWELLERY STOLEN

John Mahony (17), Mill street, Dun Laoghaire, messenger, and John Robinson (15), Patrick street, Dun Laoghaire, no business, again appeared, charged with breaking and entering "Rockfort," Tivoli terrace, Dun Laoghaire, and stealing a pearl necklace value £50, a bracelet and other articles value £6, the property of Mr. George Fetherstonhaugh.

The prisoners pleaded guilty to eight new charges of breaking and entering other houses and premises in Dun Laoghaire district and stealing money and property.

Rev. Canon D. Hall gave evidence of St. Paul's (Church of Ireland) at Glenageary having been broken into. A window in the church was broken open and a collection box had been broken. The damage done to the church was very slight.

The defendants were returned for trial to the Circuit Court, Robinson in custody and Mahony on bail of £400.

Superintendent P. O'Connell prosecuted.

Mr. L. Trant McCarthy, solicitor, appeared for Robinson, and Mr. James J. O'Connor, solicitor, represented Mahony.

ANTIQUE SHOP ROBBED

Thomas Griffin (39), Patrick Griffin (37), no address, and Christopher Maguire (40), George's place, were charged with breaking into the lock-up antique jeweller's shop, 4 Aston's quay, the property of Walter Moulang, and stealing jewellery value £393 11s. 6d., and damaging a safe to the extent of £10.

The defendants were remanded for a week.

Detective-Officers Ward, Murphy, O'Shea, Madden and Devaney had charge of the case.

YESTERDAY IN THE LAW COURTS

LIMERICK LANDS

HUSBAND SUES WIFE'S EXECUTORS

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

An action came on for hearing, in which John Irwin, Kilready, Castlemahon, Co. Limerick, is plaintiff, and Thos. O'Connell, Caherconnell, Abbeyfeale; James Barrett, Tournafulla, Co. Limerick, and Mrs. Catherine Roche, Castlemahon, and John Barrett, Dromtrasna O'Brien, Abbeyfeale, are defendants.

The plaintiff claimed a declaration that Bridget Irwin, his wife (since dead) held the lands of Kilready, consisting of 38 acres, as a trustee for him, and that he is entitled to the lands in fee-simple, and for an order directing Thos. O'Connell and James Barrett, who are sued as executors of Bridget Irwin, to execute a transfer to him. In the alternative, the plaintiff sought an order directing the Registrar of Titles to enter him as full owner of the lands.

The defence was that the interest of the plaintiff in the lands was finally surrendered when his wife, Bridget Irwin, was accepted as tenant in November, 1896, with the knowledge and approval of the plaintiff; and that he is not entitled to any beneficial interest in the lands.

It was stated that the plaintiff was given the farm by his parents, and in 1891 he married Bridget Irwin. In 1896 an ejectment was obtained against him for non-payment of rent, but no eviction took place, and the plaintiff remained in possession of the holding. In the same year Bridget Irwin discharged the arrears of rent and became tenant of the lands. In May, 1925, Bridget Irwin, by her will, appointed Thos. O'Connell and James Barrett her executors, and purported to bequeath the lands to them upon trust for the plaintiff during his lifetime, and, after his death, to her niece, Catherine Roche. Bridget Irwin died in 1931, the plaintiff being unaware of the existence of the will. Plaintiff sought to get himself registered as owner of the farm, but the Registrar of Titles refused to so register him. He appealed to Mr. Justice Wylie, who overruled the Registrar, and directed that the plaintiff be registered as the owner. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which discharged the order of Mr. Justice Wylie on the question of registration, but regularised the position so as to enable the plaintiff to take the present proceedings and seek to establish his title to the lands.

Mr. Wm. Jellett, K.C., and Mr. A. C. Newett (instructed by Messrs. M. J. Byrne and Co.) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. M. Ryan, K.C., and Mr. W. Molony (instructed by Mr. J. P. Lavin) appeared for the defendants.

The hearing had not concluded when the Court rose.

OBJECTION TO DANCE NOISE

SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

By agreement, the case of Buckley's Motors, Ltd., of 34 Lower Abbey street, Dublin, against Miss Connie Ryan, who carries on a dance academy at the same address, was adjourned until the first motion day of next sittings, the existing undertaking, regarding the restricted use of Miss Ryan's premises, to continue.

Messrs. Buckley's Motors, Ltd., occupy the basement and ground floor of the premises, and they complained of the noise that they alleged was caused by dancing in the upper portion of the premises occupied by Miss Ryan. They asked for an injunction to restrain Miss Ryan from conducting dances "or other noisy meetings or entertainments," in such a manner as to cause annoyance to them; and the hearing of the motion had been adjourned on the undertaking, given on behalf of Miss Ryan, that no piano playing or dancing would start earlier than 6.30 p.m.

Mr. Chadwick, K.C., who, with Mr. Tobias (instructed by Mr. J. Leslie Harris), appeared for the plaintiffs, said that both sides had agreed to allow the motion to stand until next term, and they hoped that there would be a settlement of the action in the meanwhile.

Mr. Justice Johnston said that obviously it was a matter for arrangement. Most of the work of the plaintiffs was done in the earlier part of the day, and most of the work of the defendant was done in the latter part of the day, and he hoped that before the beginning of next term a friendly arrangement would be come to between the parties.

Mr. Vincent Rice, K.C., and Mr. Cunniam (instructed by Mr. J. O'Neill) appeared for the defendant.

SALE OF SHEEP DIP

APPEAL FROM CONVICTION

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN, MR. JUSTICE HANNA AND MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE.)

An appeal by way of case stated came on for hearing from a decision of District Justice Hannan, imposing fines on three summonses brought by James Wedick, an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (respondents) against Messrs. Osmond and Son (Dublin), Ltd., 11-13 Little Ship street, Dublin (appellants), in respect of the sale of a veterinary preparation or compound known as Osmond's sheep dip, which contained arsenic.

Three summonses were brought against the appellants in respect of the sale by them on April 26th last to the complainant of a package of sheep dip containing arsenic. The first summons was for selling arsenic contained in the preparation to a person whom they did not know and who was not introduced to them; the second for selling the poison at the same time without making an entry in the poison book and getting the purchaser to sign it; and the third for keeping "open shop" contrary to the Pharmacy Act without having a duly qualified chemist in charge. The Justice convicted on each summons and inflicted a £1 fine on each, and directed the defendants (appellants) to pay sixteen guineas costs. For them it was contended that the summonses should have been issued at the instance of the Attorney-General, and that they could not be legally heard or entertained at the suit of the complainant. Regarding the first summons, it was further contended for the defendants that the compound did not come within the category of poisons, and that, consequently, they had committed no offence in selling it to the complainant, who was unknown, and who was not introduced to them.

Regarding the second summons, it was contended for the defendants that there could not legally be convictions in respect of both, thus submitting the defendants to a double penalty for what was one act. In relation to the third summons, it was contended that they had complied with the requirements of the Act by employing a registered chemist and druggist, Mr. Hugh McElhinney, the manager.

District Justice Hannan held against the defendants on all these contentions, and the Court was now asked to say if he was right in so doing.

Mr. Costello, K.C.; Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C., and Mr. Monks (instructed by Mr. J. J. Gaynor) appeared for the complainant (respondent); and Mr. J. M. FitzGerald, K.C., and Mr. William Black (instructed by Messrs. Cartan O'Meara and Kieran) for the defendants (appellants).

The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

DROGHEDA MOTORIST FINED

At Kilmainham District Court yesterday, Leo McCluskey, Dublin road, Drogheda, was charged with having failed to notify the Guards of an accident in which he was involved, and with failing to stop on the occasion, and also with dangerously driving a motor car.

John B. Cullen, Dollymount, said that he was motoring at Santry when defendant's car came towards him on its wrong side, and, though witness pulled in close to his own side, there was a collision. The damage done amounted to about £12. Defendant did not stop.

Defendant stated that he did not know that there had been an accident.

The Justice dismissed the charges of failing to stop and failing to notify the Guards, and fined defendant £3 on the charge of dangerous driving.

WICKLOW TOWN SURVEYOR

CONFIRMED IN OFFICE

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

It was announced that a solution had been arrived at in the action of Joseph T. O'Byrne, of "Ardcairn," Wicklow, against the Wicklow Urban District Council, and Thomas J. Doran, The Murrough, Wicklow; Edward Lalor, Abbey street, Wicklow; James Waldron, Coastguard Station, Wicklow; Michael McMahon, Church street, Wicklow; Matthew Turner, Quarantine Hill, Wicklow, and James Clarke, Convent road, Wicklow, members of the Council, who were named as special defendants.

The plaintiff's claim was for a declaration that he is in possession of the office of town surveyor of the Wicklow Urban District Council; a declaration that the resolution of the defendants of 22nd February last is inoperative to dismiss him from that office; an injunction restraining the defendants from wrongfully ousting him from his office, and a declaration that the resolution is void and contrary to natural justice.

At a special meeting on 22nd February, according to Mr. O'Byrne's affidavit, which was read last Friday, when the matter was first before the Court, a resolution was passed by six votes against five to the effect that, having regard to the "whole-time position of Mr. O'Byrne as assistant county surveyor and engineer to Wicklow Board of Health, in addition to his extensive private practice as engineer and architect," the Council were of opinion that, in view of their proposed new schemes, it was desirable to have these schemes placed under the direction of an engineer "with sufficient time at his disposal to supervise them adequately and have them properly carried out and completed; and that Mr. O'Byrne be relieved of the position of town surveyor as from this date, unless he personally considers it advisable, in the best interests of a just and equitable distribution of public offices, to tender his resignation with a view to causing a much-needed vacancy of a superfluous and unreachable post for some unemployed, but well qualified and deserving, young engineer."

Last Friday, on the application of Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C., with whom was Mr. Roe (instructed by Mr. Augustus Cullen), on behalf of Mr. O'Byrne, Mr. Justice Johnston granted an interim injunction restraining the Urban Council from wrongfully ousting Mr. O'Byrne from his position, and gave leave to add as "special defendants" the six councillors who voted for the resolution.

Mr. Martin Maguire now intimated that it would not be necessary for the Court to go into the matter, as a solution had been arrived at. Mr. O'Byrne had been fully reinstated in his office, and was, in fact, carrying out the duties of his office at the present moment; and the defendants, including the "special defendants," were prepared to recognise in open court that Mr. O'Byrne always had discharged those duties conscientiously and properly.

Mr. Justice Johnston—That is very satisfactory.

Mr. T. P. McCarthy (instructed by Mr. John McGrath), on behalf of the Urban Council, said: "I am instructed to state that there was never any suggestion on the part of the Council that the plaintiff was neglectful in the performance of his duties as town surveyor, or was unfit, but, on the contrary, the Council has always found him to be attentive to his work, energetic, competent and reliable."

Mr. J. P. Murnane (instructed by Messrs. McCarroll and Co.), for the "special defendants," said that they had never at any time suggested either professional or public misconduct of any kind against Mr. O'Byrne.

Mr. Justice Johnston said that the resolution that was carried dismissing Mr. O'Byrne in no way reflected on the plaintiff, because, in all probability, if there had been a full meeting of the Council or a fairly full meeting, the

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More SUGAR BEET
More HAY and OATS

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Irish Farming Review

Mr. David Frame presenting the Frame Cup to the Wexford team that won the Inter-county Ploughing Championship at Mallow.

A CHIVALROUS MONARCH

JOSEPH II. OF AUSTRIA

INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE

EMPEROR JOSEPH II., the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of whose death occurred on February 20th, is looked upon as the "Enlightening Emperor" among the Habsburgs: it was he who for the first time on the Austrian throne asserted the ideas of man's dignity, liberty, reason, self-government, which had so occupied the brains of men in the eighteenth century—if only for a time.

Although in his innermost soul this sovereign was filled with the idea of justice, which he manifested, among other reforms, by the abolition of bond service and the "Letters Patent of Tolerance," he was not able to win the complete attachment of the people. In his reign the most violent attack was made by the churches and monasteries with the object of inciting the religious portion of the population against him. Yet Joseph was by no means an irreligious man. A characteristic proof of this is the way in which he once reproved the cynical poet, Blumauer, when this individual delared that he never did homage at church processions. "In this I am thoroughly dissatisfied with you," said the Emperor in abhorrence. "I most emphatically forbid such unseemly conduct. And, moreover, I must tell you that I am right well aware that during the Corpus Christi procession on the square of St. Stephen's, in a certain house at the corner of Karntnerstrasse, there is always a man who has the habit of looking out of the window wearing a high, narrow straw hat on his head."

HARUN-AL-RASCHID

The Emperor was of middle height and slim of stature. His face, rather long and somewhat disfigured by pock marks, unmistakably betrayed the Habsburger. The most beautiful about him were his large, blue eyes. He loved to appear incognito. In conversation with Count Segur he dispensed with the title of "Sire" or "Your Majesty," as he wanted to be addressed as "Count." Segur writes in his famous memoirs an account of his meeting with the Emperor in the Crimea. "At the sight of a number of camels and some Tartar shepherds, who were wandering about the plain," he said to me: "What a strange scene! Who would have thought that one would see me wandering about the Tartar desert in company with Katharine the Second and the Ambassadors of France and England. That is quite a new page of history." "Te me," I answered, "it seems more like a page out of the Arabian Nights. I am Giafer, and go walking with Harun-al-Raschid, who, according to his custom, is disguised."

The Emperor, indeed, took just as much pleasure in betraying his disguise and in surprising unsuspecting persons by challenging them to guess who he was. This was almost a childish trait in him, always to have the feeling that he was a ruler. Herder says of him: "He was not subject to the weakness of human nature, but to the consciousness of the omnipotence of self-control, which he had known ever since his childhood."

TWICE MARRIED

Joseph II. was twice married, but each time only for a short period. His first wife, Isabella of Parma, bore him two children, who died young. After the death of his dearly-beloved wife, he was so inconsolable that Maria Theresia had to find him some diversion. His second wife, Josefa of Bavaria, he never loved. She, too, soon died—he was only 26 years old when he became a widower for the second time. He had relations with many women, but he never allowed any of them to be of long duration.

A chivalrous trait in his character was that he continually assured persons, both in the closer and also in the wider circle of his acquaintance, of his appreciation. "A place of amusement for all men, from one who knows their worth," ran the inscription over the gate of the Augarten at Vienna, which he threw open for the use of the public.

To men of merit he was always a generous-minded and grateful master. When Schabacz was besieged during the war against the Turks the field-marshal, Count Lacy, whose face was all blackened with the smoke of the guns, had to give his orders standing. The Emperor took a basket from the hands of a sutler, turned it over, spread his cloak over it, and bade Lacy be seated. "Sit down, Sir Field-Marshal, you deserve a rest." It is you I have to thank for the capture of Schabacz and the preservation of the valuable lives of many brave warriors," he said, while he and his retinue continued to follow the course of the battle standing.

JOSEPH AND MOZART

It was in his reign that Mozart began to make himself felt at the Viennese Court. At first the Emperor was not quite clear as to his significance; in his eyes he seemed to be trifling a little too much. After the premiere of the "Elopment from the Serail," in July, 1732, he patted Mozart on the shoulder and expressed his recognition in the words: "Right good, right clever, Mozart, but far too many notes!" "Just as many as are necessary," he replied freely, whereupon Joseph remarked: "Well, may be. You must know best."

Once the emperor submitted a sonate, which he himself had written, to Mozart for his judgment. Some time after, when he inquired about it, Mozart answered: "Yes, the sonate is good, but he who composed it is much better." There exist, indeed, letters of Mozart, in which he complains of the lack of appreciation of his genius, and in which he already considers the possibility of his going to Paris. But the high esteem in which he was held by Joseph is shown by the fact that he repeatedly requested him to remain at Vienna; for he knew of the honourable offers that were being made to the master by the greatest European music centres. And Mozart remained true to the Emperor.

LAST DAYS

Joseph's death shows the high opinion he had of his fellow-man. The remarkable event occurred, that his niece Elisabeth, who was married to the Archduke Franz, the future Emperor, and for whom he had a special affection, died at childbirth, some days before his own death. When the Count von Rosenberg brought him the sad news the Emperor buried his head in his hands and cried: "And I still live! Lord, thy will be done."

During his last days he wrote farewell letters to the statesmen of merit. What is supposed to be the last of these is the touching letter to five ladies of the high aristocracy, who used to meet at the home of Princess Leopoldine Liechtenstein. It reads: "My end is approaching; it is time once more to give you by these lines a proof of my sincere gratitude for that goodness, courteousness and friendship, and the pleasant freedom which, throughout the many years which we have passed together in society, you have had the kindness to show and afford me. I do not regret a single day; not one of them was too many, and this pleasure of associating with you is the only meritorious sacrifice which I make in leaving the world. Have the goodness to remember me in your prayers. I cannot sufficiently and gratefully enough recognise the grace and boundless mercy of Providence in my regard; all this is comprised in these lines, so that I await my hour with complete resignation. Farewell! You will no longer be able to read my illegible writing. It is a proof of my condition.—Joseph."

Saskatchewan creameries had a banner year in 1934, when the output of creamery butter was the highest in the history of the province, amounting to 20,878,352 pounds, a gain of 8.1 per cent. over the former record year of 1933.

BREWERS AND BARLEY

A "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT"

"NOT A CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS"

THE "gentleman's agreement" by British brewers to use as much home-grown barley as possible is discussed in the current issue of the "Brewing Trade Review." Whether the brewer has kept his word, it is pointed out, is incapable of positive proof. "But as far as conclusions can be drawn from the available figures," the "Review" states, "it seems that brewers have carried out the 'gentleman's agreement.'"

"Whether this agreement was a very wise one or not it is hard to say," continues the "Review." "On the face of it it seems absurd to limit any manufacturer in the choice of his raw material by any abstract agreement, and it has even been suggested to the pig-keeper that if the brewer is asked to use 80 per cent. of native barley in his product, why should he not be asked to do the same with his bacon?

"If the agreement was intended—as, of course, it was intended—to be the means of raising the price of home-grown barley, it cannot be said to have been a conspicuous success, taken over the period of the 1933 and 1934 harvests.

THE PRICES

"In the former year practically all the barley of malting quality grown in this country was absorbed by the brewers at prices comparing very favourably with those of other cereals, both home-grown and imported. But in the latter year far less home-grown barley has been bought by the brewers, and the price obtained by the farmer has been substantially lower.

"The brewers' explanation of this is that the proportion of the native barleys of the 1933 crop of above average malting quality was so high and their condition was so good, that he bought not only his requirements for the year but also an appreciable percentage of his requirements for the present year, so that having his stores full last autumn he did not want so much barley as usual. In addition to this, the quality of the 1934 crop was, in the main, disappointing, and far from buying more than he wanted, he was anxious, for technical reasons, to purchase the minimum quantity of what was, in his opinion, definitely below average malting material."

The "Review" adds that of the two protagonists, the brewer seems to have had the best of the argument. "But" it is stated, "it is very unfortunate that it was ever started, although there does not seem very much to be said for these loosely worded agreements between one body and another.

THE ALTERNATIVE

"At that time, no doubt, it served its purpose, and the alternative might have been a heavy duty on imported barley. To this, however, the farmers themselves objected, as it would have entailed the substantial rise to the stock-breeder in the price paid for feeding stuffs. The latter gentleman, therefore, was very strongly opposed to taxation, unless some distinction could be made between malting barley and grinding barley, which was found to be impossible, while barley-growing farmers were in favour of it."

The "Review" points out that taxation of barley might entail a "denial of Empire preference to those of the Dominions growing either feed or malting barley. Some of the farmers," it adds, "would enjoy a rise from 30s. to 35s. in the price of their lowest grade of barley, while the remainder—a far larger proportion of the farming interest—would be compelled to spend more on the sustenance of their live-stock, with the probable result of further restrictions or tariffs on imported meat and bacon.

"The brewer would have to pay another 5s a quarter on his imported barley unless the incidence of supply and demand compelled the importer to lower his price to get rid of his produce—quite a possible contingency in the present state of the world's trade and production."

But would the higher price, the "Review" asks, induce the brewer to alter the proportion used of native and imported barley? "A tolerably long experience of the ways of the trade suggests the answer that the brewer will always tend to buy what he wants without undue consideration of the cost, rather than take any risk which might reflect on the quality of his beer."

POTATOES FOR LIVE-STOCK

ALTHOUGH it is generally admitted that for feeding pigs potatoes have a higher nutritional value when cooked, nevertheless it is a common practice in some districts, notably with strong stores, to throw the potatoes in a raw state into the yards. Raw potatoes are also commonly fed to sows and gilts running out, and it would appear that cattle actually do better on raw than on cooked potatoes.

In deciding on the best method of feeding potatoes to stock, there is, however, one point that is sometimes overlooked. The potatoes in question usually contain a certain proportion that are affected by disease, due either to fungus parasites or to eelworms. When such potatoes are placed in a raw state in the yards, some of the tubers will be trampled in the manure, and it is moreover possible that some of the potato-disease organisms may survive passage through the animal. In any case, the result is that the manure becomes contaminated, and if used for a subsequent potato crop is likely to introduce disease. The potato tuber eelworm, for instance, is not unlikely to be spread by means of slightly attacked potatoes which have been trampled into the muck and subsequently taken out on to the land.

Where potatoes are fed to stock in the yard, therefore, there is a good reason for cooking the tubers before use, and it may be mentioned that, with pigs at least, the gain in nutritional value would seem to compensate for the additional cost. With cattle and pigs in the open the position is perhaps rather different, and here, provided the animals are on permanent pasture, little harm need be anticipated from feeding the potatoes in raw state, but it is obviously risky to do this on land that is intended for the potato crop.

MRS. L. F. HIGGINBOTHAM

The funeral of Mrs. Lily F. Higginbotham, Glen Cove, Howth, took place to Mount Jerome Cemetery yesterday. There was a large and representative attendance of the general public, amongst whom were:—Dr. William Caldwell, Mr. D. McKenzie Johnston, Mr. W. J. Adams, Mr. A. W. Mooney, L.D.S.I.; Mr. Allison Kelly, jun. (Guinness, Mahon); Mr. T. C. Tisdall, Mr. David H. Charles, Mr. Alexander Hill, Mr. and Mrs. V. Higginbotham, Mr. C. Parker Glorney, Mrs. F. C. Carey, Mr. Langer R. Carey, Miss Lucy Tisdall, Miss Millicent Furlonge, Mr. R. H. Morris, Mr. Geo. McIntyre, Mr. T. Morgan Good, Mr. J. Archibald Johnston, Mr. A. E. Cairns, Mr. E. English, Mr. P. J. McCarthy, M.I.C.E.I.; Mr. P. H. McCarthy, M.I.C.E.I.; Mr. P. F. O'Sullivan, M.I.C.E.I.; Mr. G. R. Corringham, Mr. Arthur T. Ellis, Mr. W. J. McGaw, Mr. P. J. McElhinney, Mr. W. Higginbotham, Mr. G. Scott, Mr. D. Colles, Mr. R. Colles, Mr. T. J. Rogers, Mr. F. Guthrie, Mr. W. McDowell, Mrs. W. McDowell, Mr. B. P. Bowen, Barrister-at-law, Howth; Mr. T. J. Geary, Mr. Joseph Doyle, Mr. J. Gesothoff, Mr. C. Courtney, Mr. William Lacy, Mr. William H. Phayre, Mr. D. H. Charles, Mr. David E. Gray, Mr. Denis Madden, Mr. John McGovern, Mr. Philip Finnegan, Mr. D. Dickson, Mr. F. C. Parkes, Professor J. Bayley Butler, Mr. H. C. Lee, Mr. C. J. Bryson, Mr. H. B. Stephenson, Mr. H. O'Hanlon, Mr. P. J. Shanahan, Mr. George Finlay, Mrs. T. Moore, Mr. A. J. Stafford, Mr. G. W. Finlay, Mr. W. Vandeleur Cox, Dr. J. A. Harbison, Mr. F. W. G. Harvey, Mr. Joseph Higginbotham, Miss M. Higginbotham, Mrs. J. Higginbotham.

SUGAR-BEET DISEASES

NEW METHODS OF CONTROL

By DR. P. A. MURPHY,

ALTHOUGH sugar-beet is a newcomer amongst our farm crops, it is remarkable how quickly people have become familiar with its culture. The beet is related to the mangel; but as Dr. P. A. Murphy, of University College, Dublin, pointed out in a recent broadcast, it is more delicate than the mangel in the seedling stage. On certain types of soil beet crops low in yield and poor in sugar are more or less the rule, especially in dry years, due to what is known as crown rot. Recent work in Holland and in Ireland has thrown an entirely new light on this trouble, and now offers us what appears to be a simple and econcmical means of controlling it.

Crown Rot

has been known on the Continent of Europe for a long time, probably since beet culture began. It has always been a difficult and unsatisfactory disease to account for, and it provides an endless topic of discussion in the agricultural Press—in Germany, for example, some observers attributing it to the soil, some to the weather and others to parasitic attack. It appeared in this country (and in Great Britain also) in the first beet crops which were grown, and, indeed, proved itself remarkably widespread and harmful, considering our moister climate. Here, also, as on the Continent, its origin has given rise to much discussion.

The appearance of diseased plants will be well known to some growers, but not to others. Some time during the height of the summer the beet plants in parts of the field stop growth, and the central, or heart, leaves blacken and die without unfolding. The disease is most apt to appear on dry hillocks, where limestone or gravel comes near the surface, or on droughty, sandy soils; but in dry years it extends over wider areas. In severe attacks the whole crown and all the leaves may be killed, and a dry brown rot may set in at the top of the root. If rain comes before things have gone too far a number of secondary crowns develop around the dead central one, which is a characteristic feature. It has been well known for many years that all forms of lime promote the disease, and some severe attacks have been produced in Ireland by putting road scrapings on parts of fields, which were afterwards sharply marked off from the rest by a bad crown rot attack.

As to the New Work

It has been proved within the last three years that crown rot is not parasitic in origin, but is due to a deficiency of boron—a chemical element for the growth of the plant. This discovery was first made in 1931 in a Dutch physiological laboratory without any thought of an economic application. Furthermore, when he added a trace of boron (one part in one million parts of water) the diseased plants recovered, if they had not gone too far.

The next step was to try applications of borax or boric acid in the field. There the laboratory work was strikingly confirmed, for the addition of 18lb., or so, of borax per acre brought about a great reduction in the disease and increased the yield and sugar content correspondingly. Borax contains boron in the same way as nitrate of soda contains nitrogen, and is the cheapest commercial source of the element.

True Cause of Crown Rot

Following a further successful experiment in Germany no time was lost in trying the method here in 1934, which, being a dry year, was favourable for the disease.

In preliminary laboratory experiments at Glasnevin, Bradenburg's results were confirmed in a remarkable way, crown rot being produced and cured at will by withholding or adding boron to beets growing in water cultures. Further confirmation was obtained in two field experiments in Carlow, where various quantities of borax powder were applied to the soil after the seed was sown. The results were unmistakable, for in the first experiment (where the disease was exceptionally severe) the yield was about doubled (5 tons compared with 2.6 tons), and the second it was increased by nearly one half (9.8 tons compared with 6.6 tons on the average) by applications of borax of 12 to 20lb. per acre. At the same time the sugar content was increased by amounts varying from 1 to 3 per cent. These figures hardly do justice to the resulting improvement in vigour, which was entirely beyond the range of chance variation.

These are the first experiments on this question in Great Britain and Ireland, and their result, since reinforced by similar experiences in Germany, Poland, Lithuania and other continental countries, leaves no room for doubt that the true cause of crown rot has at last been discovered.

Recent work in plant physiology has shown that traces of a number of substances such as compounds of copper, zinc, magnesium, sulphur, boron and others, are necessary for the normal growth of many kinds of plants, in addition to the well-known manurial elements which are required in quantity, such as compounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. The former materials may be compared to the accessory food substances, or vitamins, now so familiar in human nutrition. It is a further step, however, to find that there are actually soils in which the traces (say 1 part in 1,000,000) necessary for plant growth are not present, or rather are not available.

Experience to date indicates that the important point is, not how much boron is present in beet soils, but how much is available. The addition of lime largely increases crown rot, not by reducing boron, but apparently by making it unavailable, and drought seems to have the same effect. Furthermore, plants differ in their power of assimilating boron from the same soil, sugar-beet and mangel being poorer foragers than other farm crops, for, as is well known, turnips and potatoes appear to grow normally where beet fails.

Those who are sowing beet in land known to be subject to crown rot should try putting on borax at the rate of 1 to 1½ stones per acre along the drills after they are made up, preferably mixed with dry soil or sand to facilitate even distribution.

In any such trials it would be well to leave a portion of the same land untreated so as to be able to measure the effect.

More than the specified dressing should not be used, as there is not likely to be a corresponding benefit, but rather the reverse, for too much borax has a rather depressing effect.

During the Great War, when the German supplies of potash were cut off, an American potash was sometimes used which contained excessive borax, and it proved somewhat poisonous to plants. This need not be feared, however, with the amounts now recommended, and indeed in some of our experiments up to 40lb. per acre were used without any noticeable ill effect. Normal applications of borax on soil not subject to crown rot were also made in Carlow last year without visible effects, good or bad.

At the present time the question is being studied as to whether the borax can be incorporated with the fertilisers in manufacture, and if this is found possible, manure containing the necessary amount of borax may become available at a small extra charge.

Finally it may be added that if the season is wet there will not be nearly as much heard of the disease as in the last two years, but there is no means of telling this beforehand, though, according to the law of averages, 1935 is more likely to be wet than dry.

Seed Treatment of Sugar-beet

Recent work tends to emphasise the desirability of disinfecting beet seed before sowing with a view to reducing the risk of failures in the seedling stage. Damping-off or foot-rot, as it is called, is due to parasitic attack, particularly under conditions of soil and weather unfavourable for the crop, and one of the principal causes is carried on the seed. This can be eliminated by seed treatment, and the danger of failure reduced to that extent, but it cannot be obviated altogether since other forms of foot-rot can start from the soil.

Trials carried out in Ireland last season throw some light on this question. The best seed treatments, such as the dusts Ceresan and Granosan, proved decidedly beneficial, for they increased the stand by just over 25 per cent., as compared with similar seed untreated; in other words, for every 100 plants produced by the latter the dusted seed produced 125. This difference was greatly in excess of any influence due to chance variation arising from outside causes, and, therefore, represents a significant difference in favour of the seed dressings mentioned. Certain other dressings, however, proved only slightly better than no treatment, and the differences were not significant.

A comparison was also made between seed treatment carried out in bulk by the Continental producers of the seed and treatment in small quantity at home before sowing, the same material—Ceresan—being used in both cases. The results were both interesting and valuable, for the difference (though not quite significant) was all in favour of home treatment. The bulk treatment resulted in somewhat lower germination in a seed test made before sowing, and a diminution of seedlings in the field of 7 per cent. The inferior result may be due to a loss of dust in transit, or, more probably, to the effect of too long contact between the dust and the seed.

The matter is being further examined, but, in the light of present knowledge, it would probably be inadvisable to risk treatment in bulk when the seed has to be stored a long time before use. Hence the seed is likely to come to the grower untreated, and he would be well advised to dress it with a good dust, such as may now be procured anywhere.

The method to be followed is as follows:—

Materials—Ceresan has given the best results in Irish experiments.

Quantity—For seed in small lots—one ounce of dust to 10lb. of seed.

Method—The powder is added to the seed dry, and the two are thoroughly mixed or churned together for three minutes in a special dusting machine or a disused hand butter churn. Mixing in a bag or by shovelling is not recommended.

The dust is highly poisonous, and should not be inhaled, nor should the vessels which have contained treated seed be used for food purposes. The treatment is best carried out in an open place.

DETERMINING SEX OF CHICKS

If poultry-keepers generally knew the sex of chickens immediately after hatching, they could separate the pullets from the cockerels and feed them accordingly. To do this effectively, certain expert knowledge is required. The practice of "sexing" chickens originated in Japan, and has been introduced to the Irish Free State by Mr. Gisborne Gordon, of Knocknagarm, Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare. At that place an expert is employed in "sexing" day-old chicks, so that buyers who want pullets, for instance, will be able to get what they want to the extent of 98 per cent. accuracy. As a result, unsuitable management and feeding are prevented. Under the ordinary system, the buyer of day-old chicks has to take his chance of a high percentage of birds proving to be layers or table birds as may be required.

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DESTRUCTION OF WOOD PIGEONS

THREE METHODS

WOOD pigeons are among the most troublesome of farm pests, and, in districts in which they are abundant, persistent shooting may be necessary to prevent serious losses. During the winter there are in this country numbers of immigrant foreign wood pigeons, and these may often be seen in large flocks, moving from place to place as new feeding grounds are discovered. This time of the year, when the trees are bare, is especially suitable for effective shooting. Three principal methods are employed:—(1) Organised and synchronised shoots over a large area; (2) waiting in cover for the incoming birds at roosting time; and (3) shooting from a "hide," with or without decoys.

The first is a good method of reducing the birds, provided that a fairly large area is covered, that the guns are sufficiently expert and numerous, and that the time for the shoot is generally agreed upon by all concerned. Groups of guns are stationed at suitable points, and the essentials to success are that the birds shall be kept constantly on the move, and that as much noise and commotion as possible shall accompany the proceedings.

The second method is useful if the pigeons' roosting places can be marked down without preliminary disturbance of the birds. It calls for quick and accurate shooting, and is better from a sporting point of view than from the strictly utilitarian.

Shooting from a Hide

The third method is the one most generally adopted, and if judgment is used as to the "pitch" selected, and care is taken when entering and leaving the hide, it is possible that more can be accomplished in this way than in any other. In the first place, the shots presented are much easier than those usually available under the other methods. A moderate or even a poor shot can, with reasonable care, account for quite large bags on suitable days, for in practically every instance the pigeons can be shot at rest, either on a tree or on the ground.

In places where food is plentiful and which are habitually visited by feeding pigeons, decoys may be dispensed with, but it is, nevertheless, always advisable to use these if possible. One, two, three or more can be put out, but two should be found sufficient; indeed, a single decoy is often all that is necessary. There are many admirable artificial decoys on the market, made of wood, rubber, felt and other materials, but nothing is better than a well-stuffed, natural pigeon. The decoy should be affixed to a rough, flat board, and may be mounted in either an alert or a feeding position. One thing is vitally important—any bird mounted in an attitude of attention must be placed with its head to the wind. The distance from the hide to the decoy should be about 30 yards.

A double twelve-bore gun is best for the purpose, and any good standard load will do. As to shot sizes, nothing smaller than sixes should be used. Fives are better, and fours better still. With the last-mentioned size, the slight loss of density in pattern is more than compensated for by the increased striking force and penetrative power.

DIFFICULTIES IN CHICKEN-REARING

MISS M. HENNERTY, N.D.P., in a broadcast on Poultry-keeping from 2RN Dublin this week, said that many of the difficulties in chicken rearing were due to mismanagement of the incubator or the result of unfavourable environmental conditions on the egg before and during incubating.

The quality of the chicks must be judged not only on the basis of their appearance, vigour and health, but also by their ability to maintain these qualities. Any check or impairment caused by heredity or by the environment during incubation undoubtedly would show itself in deviation from normal health, growth, or during the growing periods of chicks, or by other symptoms during later life in production and reproduction.

Feeding for a Purpose

Having dealt with the treatment of the chicks in the early stages of growth after incubation and having pointed out the importance of avoiding draughts and maintaining an even temperature and good ventilation, she said that the foods and the method of feeding should be regulated by the purpose for which the chickens are intended. If the chickens are intended for table, the chief aim should be quick growth—namely, a plump, preferably white-fleshed, chicken of about 3lbs. weight. To be a paying proposition, those chickens should be ready for market at three months, and should be reared and fed with that definite object in view.

Clean, Wholesome Food

On the other hand, it is essential that chickens intended for future layers and breeding stock should be reared under hardier conditions than those intended for table.

The ration should consist of fresh, clean, wholesome, palatable and easily digested foods, properly mixed, and a regular supply of fresh green food should be given from the end of the first week.

She urged the need for greater attention to be given to the method of feeding. For the first five or six days, fine chick grain is best. This grain mixture to be given three times per day on a clean board, just a little at a time for the first two days the chicks are being fed. Fresh, clean water must also be supplied. On the following days the chick grain may be scattered in the litter to encourage the chicks to take exercise.

Care must be taken that the chickens are not over-fed, particularly during the first week. Warmth and rest are as important as food at this stage. A far greater number of chickens suffer from over-feeding than under-feeding.

In Canada there are about twice as many school children as there are farmers, and as many as there are men in all other occupations combined. Each year one-fourth of Canada's population appears in schoolrooms either as pupils or teachers.

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DAIRY FARMERS' DIFFICULTIES.

DR. RYAN'S VIEWS

DURING his speech on the "Marketing of Dairy Products" before the Dairy Science Society at University College, Cork, the Minister for Agriculture indicated clearly that he realised the difficulties of dairy farmers. In this connection Dr. Ryan said:—

In the manufacture of dairy products the cow is the machine. It is not easy to speed up this machine when there is a good demand, and impossible to stop production when demand is poor; neither can we switch the machine over to the manufacture of an alternative article. Milk production can, however, be increased or decreased in time. Suppose a farmer decides to increase his milk output—he looks for the maximum return from his herd through better care and better feeding. Alternatively he increases his herd in number and, perhaps, in quality. He may, if he is determined to act promptly and if he has the necessary funds at his disposal, purchase a number of new milch cows. If he adopts this latter plan there is no increase in total milk production within the country. If, on the other hand, he adopts the plan of increasing his herd by keeping additional young cattle, the total output of milk is increased.

Gradual Change

Weather conditions aside, there can be no sudden increase in the general output of milk. It takes at least a year for the farmer to choose good heifers and have them in milk, and it takes two or three years more before these cattle have reached maximum production. On the other hand, if the farmer decides to cut down production, he may have to wait a long time for a favourable opportunity to sell his cows, and longer still if he gives effect to his resolution by stopping herd replacements. Remember, too, a farmer does not make up his mind hastily either to increase or decrease production. He is not influenced by one bad year, or even two; he is always hopeful for the future and thankful that the past has left him solvent. It takes years, therefore, to effect any material change in agricultural production.

Output Increasing

From about the year 1923 up to comparatively recent times dairying proved more remunerative than most other forms of agricultural production, with the result that the output of dairy produce has been steadily increasing in many countries, and particularly in those which have been largely engaged in grain growing, such as Australia, Argentina and Canada.

Apart from the price of milk products, the price of store cattle influences the farmer towards increase or decrease of milk production. If he sees or believes that milk products are likely to pay better than store cattle he will increase his milking herd and reduce his herd of dry cattle. At present the number of cows is increasing, and this is due partly to the declining price for store cattle, and partly to restrictions against the export of old cows. The resultant increase in milk production has taken place to a great extent during the winter months due, no doubt, to the very substantial encouragement given under the Dairy Produce (Price Stabilisation) Act. The important fact is, in any case, that the number of cows in the country is increasing and the output of milk products is increasing.

A Big "If."

If there was no surplus and if a tariff could get the producer a fair return for his labour, there would be no problem. If such were the case we could agree without question to a tariff sufficient to give a creamery 136s. to 140s. per cwt.—the price it is getting at present on the home market. From 1922 to 1929 the price of creamery butter varied between 156s. and 198s. During this period there was no increase in the number of cows; in fact, the number in 1932 was 1,227,105, compared to 1,289,407 in 1922. Evidently the farmer during those ten years saw no great fortune in the production of milk, since he deliberately reduced the number of cows. If we asked the consumer to pay from 6d. to 2d. per lb. less than he was paying during that period he cannot accuse dairy farmers of profiteering. On the other hand, the farmer cannot say that the country has been unkind to him in butter prices when he learns that in 1934 the taxpayer contributed £814,000, a great portion of this being, no doubt, a set-off against British penal tariffs.

Dr. Ryan proceeded to outline the Government proposals for controlling the marketing of dairy produce, which have been published in full.

CHURCH SERVICES

ST PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins at 10 a.m. Psalm, 35. Urbs Fortitudinis, 38. Hymn, 492. Evening Service at 4 o'clock. Psalm, 37. Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Elvey in A. Anthem, "Turn Thy face from my sins," Attwood. Address by Rev. Canon E. J. Young, B.D.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Morning Prayer at 10.45 o'clock. Benedictus. Hymn, 108. Evening Prayer at 3 o'clock. Pullein in F. Anthem, "O ye that love the Lord," Coleridge-Taylor.

Canadian bank debits against individual accounts totalled $32,867,000,000 in 1934, a gain of $2,885,000,000, or 9.6 per cent., over 1933.

Alberta's oil production in 1934 totalled 1,265,940 barrels, compared with 1,013,040 barrels in 1933.

A TROUBLESOME PLANT PEST

THE STEM EELWORM

EELWORM is one of the commonest and most destructive of plant pests. It attacks cereals, clover, potatoes, peas and beans, beet, and many other plants amongst agricultural crops, and onions, narcissi, phlox and many flower bulbs amongst the horticultural crops. The adult eelworm, says a leaflet issued by the British Ministry of Agriculture, is a minute creature, almost invisible to the naked eye, about one-twenty-fifth of an inch in length, and is shaped like a tiny eel. The head of the worm is provided with a sharp spear-shaped point, with which it pierces the tissues of the host plant. Its eggs are laid inside the plant tissues and hatch into young worms that, except in size, closely resemble the adults. Breeding goes on continuously while there is ample food material, but when the plant tissue decays and dries up, the worms either enter the soil and attack a fresh host, or they remain in the dead tissue and become dried up with it, but liable to become active again if placed in moist surroundings.

Don't Sicken Land

As regards methods of control, no chemical means is known of eradicating the pest, and the only way to lessen the intensity of its attacks is not to grow susceptible crops on infected land for at least two years. If the land is thus rested from the crops which have been attacked, attacks will become less severe. Not only should all dried-up material from an infected field be destroyed to prevent the spread of infection, but care should be taken to see that grain or seed from affected crops are not used for seed purposes. The reason for this is that it has been found in America that, while seeds do not appear to be affected, the eelworm is capable of being distributed in association with them.

The Beet Eelworm

A specialised race or strain of this eelworm is the beet eelworm—a serious pest on the Continent of Europe and more recently in the U.S.A. It has already made its appearance in several places in Great Britain, though there is still time for the growers all over the country to profit by the experience of others and prevent infection by not growing sugar beet too often on the same land. Once land is "beet-sick" it will only produce a crop once in 6-8 years; a much shorter rotation, however, should serve to prevent any rapid development of the trouble on unaffected land. It is understood that active research is now being carried out with a view to discovering some chemical or other shorter method of control than that now advocated.

THE "CHALANDA MARS"

A SWISS SPRING FESTIVAL

The new year of the ancient Romans, which began on March 1st, was fêted as the "Calendæ Martis," and this Latin name is still retained in the Romantsch Fête of the Upper and Lower Engadin, Bergell and Poschiavo, called the "Chalanda Mars."

Early in the morning the village youths gather with heavy, big cow-bells hung round their necks, with large whips and other noisy instruments to fête the departure of the winter demons, who are frightened and chased away by the din, and at the same time to welcome the arrival of the gods of spring and of the sun. The processions are sometimes repeated for three days, especially if large quantities of snow seem to indicate the reluctance of the winter gods to depart. The boys are given cakes, nuts and chestnuts by the villagers, and they may feast a whole week on these gifts, which, in Lavin, are deposited in the house of a friendly woman patron, who then invites the youths to her place.

During the din a magic verse is sung, beginning wit hthe words: "Chalanda Mars, Chalanda Avrigl"—implying that now the cattle should be let out of the stables, so that grass may grow and the snow may disappear.

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORT

Barometer at 5 p.m.—30.30.
Wind and Weather—North-Westerly winds; dull and cloudy.
Foreign Arrivals—Nil.
Coastwise Arrivals—Lady Munster, from Liverpool, with passengers and goods; Slieve League, from Holyhead, with goods; Fastnet, from Glasgow with goods; Daisy, from Llanelly, with coals; Princetown, from Newport, with coals; Fullerton Rose, from Blyth, with coals; Carnelian, 88, Kenneth, from Ayr, with coals; Sarah Brough, from Glasgow, with coals; Glengeary, from Ardrossan, with coals; Amy Summerfield, from Birkenhead, with coals; Elmfield, from Actongrange, with coals; Slieve More, from Holyhead, light; Atnuri Mendi, from Liverpool, light.

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IRISHMAN'S DIARY

March Weather : The Smallest Bird : Ketchup : Wizards : Lann-beachaire

March Weather

A correspondent writes:—The conversation of old men about the weather, particularly if they be fishermen or sailors, is never wearisome. It is usually informed with apposite comment and sometimes a vivid poetic fancy. Among many Irish, Scots and Manx fishermen there is a belief that if the first half of the opening week of March be fine, the rest of the month will have similar weather; but if cold, wet and blustery it will retain that character to the end. Whatever is the direction of the wind at the vernal equinox will be the same for the greater part of spring and summer. It is a rather remarkable fact that, while none of the old rhymes about months and their influences attribute any unwelcome effects to the weather of the early winter months—December, January and February—March is singled out as introducing the conditions that will determine life or death. Here is a little quatrain which is known all over these islands, and firmly believed by many:—

"March will search,
April will try.
May will prove,
If you live or die."

The Smallest Bird

One morning recently (writes a correspondent) I climbed to the top of the wooded hill on the eastern side of the Scalp, and spent an interesting half-hour watching the activities of tits and other birds with the aid of a small pair of field glasses. To anyone with imperfect vision such assistance is essential, and without it I am sure I should not have been able to recognise the golden-crested wren which was keeping company with the tits. This is the smallest of all Irish birds, scarcely three and a half inches long, and it is also one of the most beautiful. The plumage is greenish-yellow on the upper parts, and grey to white about the throat, while the feathers on the head form a bright yellow crest. The bird is not really a wren; its Latin name is *Regulus Cristatus*, of the family *Sylviidæ*, whereas true wrens, such as are hunted on St. Stephen's Day, belong to the order *Troglodytæ*. In Gaelic the golden-crested wren is known as *an dreolin easbuig*, or the bishop wren, on account of the resemblance of its crest to a mitre. It has not the same deliberate flight as the tit, which always seems to have some object in view, but flutters about a little aimlessly. Nevertheless, these minute birds are capable of undertaking long sea voyages, and many of them go south in the autumn to warmer countries. Some remain here all the year round, and are joined by others from the far north. It is on record that in the 1822 thousands of golden-crested wrens, many of them almost exhausted, were driven on the coast of Northumberland and Durham by a violent gale from the north-east.

An Awkward Situation

I wonder whether psychologists will ever arrive at a satisfactory explanation of dreams. There is one theory which seeks to explain the adventures of the dreamer by the position of the body during sleep, but I do not know whether this would account for the following experience related by a friend, which is more logical in its sequence than most narratives of the kind. In his dream my friend found himself coming from the bathroom in a large hotel, clad in pyjamas and dressing-gown, and carrying a sponge and toothbrush. While walking along the corridor he became, quite suddenly, unable to recollect either the number or the situation of his room. Not finding a chambermaid available, he descended a flight of stairs and encountered the night porter, to whom he explained his difficulty. The latter, having asked for the name, produced the hotel register and proceeded to look it up. After a little while he closed the book, and, turning to my friend, regarded him with a certain amount of suspicion. "This is most peculiar, sir," he remarked, "you do not seem to be staying at this hotel!" In such an embarrassing situation, of course, there was only one thing for my friend to do—he woke up! For the next few days he watched the course of events carefully to see whether he had been travelling in time, according to the theory of Mr. Dunne, but the methods of that ingenious philosopher failed to provide him with a solution. Perhaps, this was one of those border-line cases in which a little conscious effort filtered through into the sub-conscious.

The Church of the Bee-Man

Now that so much is being said about honey as an Irish product, and that so many more people in this country are keeping bees, we shall probably feel more interest in the ruined church of Bremore, north of Balbriggan, a building that was called originally Lann-beachaire, the church of the bee-man. Saint Molaga, who lived there for some time, was one of Ireland's first bee-keepers, having obtained a swarm, history tells us, from the man who brought the earliest honey bees to this country from Wales—Saint Modomnoc, of County Kilkenny. Another historian proves that wild bees existed in Ireland before the Saint's time, so that Giraldus, in his account of the importation from Wales, must have been writing of the hive variety. Giraldus says: "St. Modomnoc of Ossory introduced bees into Ireland long after the times of Solinus." At one time the making of mead was carried on in monasteries up and down the country, and there is one of these communities, at any rate, that still uses vast supplies of honey in the production of this beverage.

Ketchup

There is a condiment, called "catsup" or "ketchup," which used to be invariably present on the tables of all well-provided Dublin hotels and restaurants, but it is now seldom seen. It is a question that no epicurean artist could answer—"from whence came this appetising sauce, and how did it get its name?"; for apparently all the lexicographers, philologists, and *artistes de cuisine* are completely in the dark as to its origin. The most modern of them can only speculate about it, Webster observing that it was "probably of East India origin, because it was originally a kind of East India pickle." According to the Oxford Dictionary the earliest mention of it in any English work is Lockyer's "Account of Trade in India" (1711), where it is stated "Soy comes in Tubbs from Jappan, and the best ketchup from Tonquin. Yet good of both sorts are made and sold, and very cheap in China." Dean Swift, who, like Lord Byron, had a partiality to it, considered no table complete without it. He wrote: "And for our home-bred British cheer, Botargo, catsup and cavier." It is mentioned under both names in nearly all English and French cookery books for the last one hundred and sixty years. In the "Cuisinier Royal" (1840) it is mentioned among the "petites sauces," and the recipe for making it ends: "servez le avec le poisson."

Wizards—Old and New

It has often been remarked that history repeats itself, and the statement would appear to have some foundation, as far as certain credulities and superstitions are concerned. Scientists and philosophers, for instance, have spent a good deal of time and ink in exploding medieval theories of alchemy and astrology—yet many astrologers and necromancers of the present day manage to earn a good living. The early eighteenth century was particularly notable for the activities of these gentry, who flourished in spite of the attacks of Dean Swift and other satirists. During that period Dublin had more than its share of astrologers and wise women, supposed to be capable of foretelling the future, and curing, or preventing, bodily ailments. "Professor" John Whalley, who lived near the "Wheel of Fortune" Tavern, on the west side of St. Stephen's Green, acquired a considerable fortune through the sale of his astrological almanacs and horoscopes. His principal rival was Andrew Crumptly, and fierce competition existed between these two practitioners, each of whom insisted that the other had no real knowledge of astrology. The most successful "wise woman" of that era was Nanny Morrissey, of Skinner's Alley, who dealt in herbs, love potions, simples and incantations. For many years Nanny was a thorn in the side of the medical profession. She made more money than any physician of her time, and professed to effect cures where the doctors had failed. Nanny would hardly get many patients nowadays, and the astrologers might find themselves in prison for fortune-telling, unless they managed to become attached to the "sensational" Press.

Temptation Overcome

The following amusing story was told to me by a lady who recently assisted at a large tea-party for children. Games were being played in one room, off of which there was a second in which the tables were fully laid up for the tea that was to follow. Unseen by anybody but my friend, and unaware that she was observed, one little girl made her way into the dining-room, and, after surveying the plates of cakes for some minutes with longing in her eyes, snatched a pastry from one, and was about to eat it when she was assailed by qualms of conscience. Hurriedly she replaced the goody, and with a scarcely audible "Sold again, Satan," stole from the room.

QUIDNUNC.

The Graf Zeppelin in flight over Flensburg.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The Civil Service Commissioners announce the holding in June of a competition for posts as assistant inspector of taxes, open to both men and women. The salary scale starts at £150, plus bonus. The age limits are 21 to 25. Candidates must pass a *viva voce* test and a written examination in Irish, English and mathematics. In addition, any or all of the following optional subjects may be taken:—Business organisation, accountancy, economics, law of evidence.

The four men overcome by fumes which killed two of their fellow-workmen at the Sheppey Glue and Chemical Works, Queenborough (Kent), on Tuesday, had yesterday virtually recovered from the shock, although they were advised to keep in the open as much as possible.

DUBLIN FRENCH SOCIETY

The members of the Dublin French Society met yesterday afternoon in the Russell Hotel. Tea was served, and Madame Alibert was in charge of the proceedings.

Madame Poulton alluded to the congratulatory message which the society last week sent to Professor D. L'Savory, of the Queen's University, Belfast, and she read the professor's reply.

Accompanying the reply was a copy of an address entitled "The Claims of French Poetry," which he delivered on the occasion of his silver jubilee at a reception given in the Carlton Hall to old students who had taken honours in French during the last twenty-five years. In this address, which was read by Madame Poulton, the Professor dealt with the study of French, and gave much advice on the subject to students.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE DUBLIN THEATRES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have for a long time been disturbed by the persistent absence from the correspondence columns of letters bearing on the subject of the theatre. Controversy is an infallible indication of vitality in any branch of art, and, when I remark the complacent audiences in the Dublin theatres and the flattering criticisms in the Dublin Press, it is borne in upon me that, unless the public takes a more active interest in theatrical hygiene, our legitimate playhouses will lie down and die.

It is a moot point whether their lives are worth preserving. We could all get along perfectly well without them when once we got accustomed to their absence. The general public and the highbrows would be satisfied by the high standard of entertainment and artistry provided by the local music halls, while those who hankered after a more refined brand of entertainment could be nicely catered for by Gaumont British at the Grafton Cinema.

Personally, however, I would be deeply grieved if Dublin lost its legitimate theatres. Some of the happiest hours of my life have been spent in such theatres. Even quite recently the Gate Theatre gave us the opportunity of enjoying a unique and thrilling experience — their production of "Julius Cæsar." And that brings me to the main point in my letter; for let it be understood that I am a regular patron, and I have a question to put to the powers that be at the Gate Theatre. I address myself to the person, or persons, responsible for choosing the plays for production. Assuming, for the moment, that you, Mr. Hilton Edwards, are the person, let the question be put to you. What excuse have you to offer, Sir, for choosing such a small percentage of first-class plays? Do you realise that you have given us only one first-class play this season? You will tell me that your policy as director of an experimental theatre dictates that—

(a) You must encourage the enterprise of young and/or local authors;

(b) You must avoid producing plays that have been recently produced in London.

(a), I suppose, would account for "Ascendancy" and "The Three Leopards." But what sort of encouragement is it to compromise Lord Longford's previous reputation by the exhibition of an inferior work, and to subject Mr. Monson's immature dramatic essay to our ridicule? Let these authors offer something as good as Miss Mooney's adaption of "Wuthering Heights," and then, perhaps, they will deserve production; (b), on the other hand, must account for the rest of this season's programme. I think that I am right in attributing this perverseness of choice to your prejudice against recently-produced works, rather than to erratic judgment. This prejudice is, I believe, a purely selfish one. It is natural that you should prefer to tackle your play with a clean, prompt book, undisturbed by the views of previous producers.

But even if you care nothing for box office receipts, as a servant of the public it is your business, be it never so distasteful to you, to provide us with first-class fare. You, sir, have the machinery for presenting plays; we, your humble public, appreciate really good plays, nor do we mind seeing our favourites again and again. Why not give us four Shakespeare plays instead of two? Give us Webster, Wycherley, Shaw, Congreve, Sheridan. And why, in heaven's name, may we not have some Ibsen? We would all enjoy "An Enemy of the People," "The Master Builders," Rosmersholm, or Brand. Even Galsworthy, Barrie, and Maughan are preferable to Haying, Longford and Monson.

While it is rightly your aim to discover the young and unknown authors of plays of such merit as Mr. Denis Johnston's, it cannot always be possible to find good modern playwrights of any nationality; when it is not, then give us plays of any period if they have real dramatic merit and not otherwise.

That, then, is the main point of this letter—Why does Mr. Edwards give us poor plays when there are so many good ones in the world?

I do not address myself to the critics, because I have a low opinion of critics. The Dublin critics, on the whole, seem to regard the Gate as a respectable institution to be treated with deference. Even when something bitter must be said about the play, it is surrounded by an abundance of jam. Of course, the boys and girls who write critiques in their college magazines do not come under that heading. They are refreshingly vituperative, and take a juvenile delight in serving the defenceless actors with gratuitous abuse, which detracts from their otherwise valuable criticism. A writer in the National University Magazine who was entrusted with a summary of the season's productions at the Gate had there an excellent opportunity of offering helpful criticism. But he sadly missed the mark in attributing the weakness of the season's work at the Gate to lax production and incompetent acting. Mr. Edwards wastes more energy and talent on production than the majority of plays deserve, and the acting is of a remarkably high standard for a non-commercial theatre. In any other country an actor of Mr. MacLiammoir's ability would be getting £200 a week. Therefore, as I was saying, I address myself rather to the audience than to the critics when I say: "Why do you stand for it?" "Why do you not write suggestions and complaints to the directors?" "Why do you not get up and walk out or show your displeasure vocally when the play is dull?" The directors obviously need your guidance. Why do you not help them?—Yours, etc.,

NEVILL GAUNT.

Dublin, March 4th, 1935.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—"Loyalist Irishwoman," in her letter in to-day's *Irish Times*, describes herself as a great supporter of the Rugby game. It is, therefore, surprising that she is obviously unaware of the long-established custom which prevails throughout Great Britain and Ireland with regard to the tunes played at international matches. This custom is that as each team comes on to the field, whether a visiting team or the home team, the band welcomes it with a tune universally recognised as belonging or referring to that team's country. Thus, at Twickenham or Murrayfield or Cardiff, or Lansdowne road or Belfast, an English team is greeted with (usually) "Hearts of Oak," a Scottish team with "Bonnie Dundee" or "The Campbells are Coming," or some such tune; a Welsh team with "The Men of Harlech," and an Irish team with "Saint Patrick's Day." The efforts of the band are usually almost inaudible owing to the cheering and clapping of the crowd.

As your correspondent probably knows, a Service band, whether military or police, always finishes its programme with its country's National Anthem. So a British Service band at Twickenham or elsewhere closes with "God Save the King," and an Irish Service band at Lansdowne road closes with "The Soldiers' Song." The National Anthem in either case is not merely a courtesy to one of the teams: it is the regulation concluding item of a Service band programme.

As to the "loyalty" of a "Loyalist Irishwoman," who says that she always feels an objection to standing up when her country's National Anthem is being played, I make no comment.—Yours, etc.,

"LOYALIST IRISHMAN."

Terenure, Co. Dublin, March 5th, 1935.

CINEMA REFORM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is claimed that we have the strictest film censorship in the world. Personally I think that a system of censorship which mutilates the majority of films is nothing to be proud of. There are, however, some people who believe that it is not strict enough. As far as I can see, these people, both clerics and laity, have a beautiful Utopian vision of a completely "Gaelicised" Irish people viewing films dealing either with Irish life or education.

The trouble is that these persons are too narrow-minded. They only think of Ireland and things Irish, forgetting (no matter what our politicians may lead us to believe) that there are things outside this country which are just as good as, and even better than, some things over here.

The public go to the cinema to be amused. The cinema should not, and in reality cannot, be used solely as a means of "cramming" Irish or for education. The films which we are seeing at present are certainly being subjected to enough criticism. We had a lecture in Dublin a short time ago on the influence of films, mentioning the effect of chorus scenes. What chorus scenes ever get past our censor over here? I have said before, and I will say again, that I think it is utterly absurd to worry about the evil or immoral effects of films here. If that is all the clergy have to worry about, then this must be a perfect land indeed.

These "cinema reformers" evidently want to make the films Irish "through and through." They want to nationalise films as other things have been nationalised here. Apparently they believe that the word "Irish" means perfection, and that to see any film which is not wholly or partially Irish is very wrong. I say all this as an Irishman, but not as one who believes that his country is a land completely composed of "Gaelic saints."

The Dublin County Council have now included themselves in this cinema controversy. I think that they would be more profitably employed in getting through the work before them instead of making inane remarks about cinemas and calling each other "liars and pups."

There is far too much unnecessary talk and concern about the moral effects of films in this country. If the "cinema reformers" here lived in America, or even England, they might have some ground for their views about "naughty films." All this fuss is really pathetic; it is so blatantly absurd that I am forced, and many others with me, to resign myself to the projects of a number of mistaken and senseless people who seem to find evil where in reality there is none.—Yours, etc.,

E. F. G. BOYLE.

15 Herbert road, Dublin,
March 5th, 1935.

PENSIONS OF THE INDIAN SERVICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—With reference to the letter under above heading, signed "Colonel's Daughter," in your issue of the 27th February, may I point out that while the India Defence League deals primarily with the political repercussions of the White Paper, our pensions are an entirely non-political question, and are, therefore, a matter to be dealt with entirely by the combined efforts of pensioners themselves?

All interested in Indian pensions in Ireland should at once form a centre in Dublin, to which all names from the provinces could be submitted. A petition, with all these names, to be submitted to the I.F.S. representative in London for a guarantee of those pensions from the British Government; or await the formation of a H.Q. in London, to which all names could be submitted.

Many "M.P.'s" in England are ready to support us if we combine, and those "M.P.'s" who have voted for the White Paper are being written to by their constituents to support their pension claims.

Further information can be obtained from Pensions, 77 Cadogan place, London, S.W. As soon as a London centre has been fixed information will be sent.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIAN PENSIONER."

London, March 5th, 1935.

THE LENTEN PASTORALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Referring to Mr. A. de Blacam's letter in your issue of 6th inst., the Rev. Sydney Smith used to wonder how two Roman Augurs could look each other in the face without laughing. If Mr. de Blacam could find another Roman Augur it is quite evident that he could do his bit.—Yours, etc.,

"VESTRYMAN."

Dublin, March 6th, 1935.

THE BOWLER HAT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The Ulster Volunteers were not revolutionaries; they were men banded together to resist a threatened revolutionary change. The bowler hat is vindicated. I hope you will publish this letter in the interests of historical accuracy.—Yours, etc.,

"HISTORICUS."

County Kildare, March 6th, 1935.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the University Philosophical Society will be held this evening in the Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College, when Mr. B. A. White will read a paper on "First Principles." Speakers will include Mr. F. La T. Godfrey, F.,T.C.D.; Mr. E. A. Crawford, Mr. E. J. Furlong, Sch., and Mr. J. D. K. Freeland. The chair will be taken at 8 p.m. by the President of the Society. The meeting is open to the public.

ON THE CONTINENT

BERLIN (Deutschlandsender) (1,571 m.)—10.0-11.30 p.m.—Invitation to the Dance: The Hans Bund Orchestra.

BEROMUNSTER (539.6 m.)—7.10-8.30 p.m.—"Il re pastore," Opera in two acts (Mozart).

FRANKFURT (251 m.)—11.0 p.m.-1.0 a.m.—Richard Strauss Programme on Records.

HILVERSUM (1,875 m.)—7.55-10.10 p.m.—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam: The Concertgebouw Orchestra, conducted by Mengelberg, with Carl Fleisch (Violin).

KALUNDBORG (1,261 m.)—7.0-9.10 p.m.—Twenty-first Thursday Concert from the Odd Fellows' Hall. Conductor, Fritz Busch.

MONTE CENERI (357.1 m.)—7.30-10.10 p.m.—"La Sonnambula," Opera in three acts (Bellini). Programme for the Centenary of the Composer's Death.

WARSAW (1,339 m.)—10.5-10.30 p.m.—Dance Music.

THE AIRSHIP IS THIRTY-FOUR YEARS OLD

ZEPPELIN MUSEUM AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

DIRIGIBLES AND THEIR HISTORY

ON the terrain surrounding the Zeppelin Airship Construction Works in Friedrichshafen, and just in front of the new shed in which the largest existing airship in the world, the L.Z. 129, is being completed, there stands a separate building known as the Zeppelin Museum. Containing, as it does, an extensive collection of original material—models, plans, statistics, photographs and drawings—the Museum presents an exhaustive survey of the development of the rigid dirigible airship ever since that memorable 2nd of July, 1900, on which day the L.Z. 1 undertook its first ascent from the floating shed at Manzell. For on that day began the conquest of the air by a dirigible airship as an exclusive German invention.

The L.Z. 1 did have, however, one prototype, which we find in model as the first exhibit. It is an air-express-train, constructed by the old Count as early as 1895. Count Zeppelin was originally a balloonist. As a balloon can fly, thought he, it must be possible to make a train of elliptical balloons, coupled one behind the other and equipped with steering gear, fly, too. The first ascent of this Zeppelin, on July 2nd, 1900, is shown in detail, as well as all the special features in the way of technical devices which the L.Z. 1 possessed. We pause to wonder at the floating wooden shed, later destroyed by fire, and next at the landing stage of the airship on the gigantic raft, along with the complicated method by which it had to be brought into the floating shed, which, naturally, was always pointed directly into the wind. Here are also the original high-pressure valves of the separate inner balloons, which were filled with the supporting gas. They were much larger than the modern ones, but built on the same principle.

EARLY PHASES

The original propeller of the L.Z. 1 is also on view. The driving power was supplied by two motors of 15 h.p. each, weighing approximately as much as the modern airship motors which develop 550 h.p. The earlier Zeppelins were not yet equipped with horizontal rudders, their place being taken by an open runway. If the ship had to be brought into a diagonal course from the horizontal, or *vice versa*, the crew had to shift the movable ballast accordingly, and if this did not suffice every available man was ordered to forward or aft, as the case might be, as live ballast. This emergency assistance made necessary the most strenuous practice in running through the narrow and very long runway from one car to the other. All these phases are accurately displayed in the Museum.

STEERING MECHANISM

We may now follow and understand how the development of the steering mechanism of the airship progressed from a very simple to a most complicated form, and then back again to the simple method. One only has to mind the complicated box-gear of the later Zeppelin, whereas the most modern of these air cruisers have four plain rudders only, two horizontal and two vertical. In the same manner are exhibited many original specimens showing the development of the airship propeller, which began by having four blades, afterwards three, and finally only two. The transmission of orders from the pilot's car to the engines has also had an interesting development. At first they were written out, and sent from one car to the other through a sort of pneumatic tube. To-day, in the Museum, we may admire the last link in this long chain of improvement by seeing the engine-telegraph on the "Graf Zeppelin" just as it is used on steamers.

NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS

For anyone at all interested in navigation there is a mine of valuable information in the instruments on view for the taking of bearings and other marin. calculations, derived from the various stages of aerial navigation. There are sounding bombs, inclination-compasses of all kinds, log calculation tables, altimeters, speedometers, gyro-compasses, density compasses, barographs, variometers car-thermometers, electrically lighted; balloon sextants and thermometers, as well as various kinds of safety lamps. Especially worthy of notice is the Brill apparatus for the taking of astronomical bearings with a chart of the heavens, the Bassus-sextant, and the Derchsel course-indicator. Of vital importance also are the devices for testing the different gas mixtures; we can see the original Schilling apparatus for weighing gases, also the leak-indicator, with which each of the supporting gas compartments is equipped. If a compartment springs a leak, as soon as the compartment begins to rise a red signal light burns. The "leak-finder," by means of which the exact location of the flaw is determined, is composed of a substance which reacts strongly to hydrogen gas and sets a special indicator in motion.

In a separate division of the Museum are exhibited struts and walls of airships and their progressive development. Here we find cane struts, spoon struts, square and triangular girders, framework joints, and runners finished in woodwork and metal. It is a long career of constructional improvement that brings us, after 34 years, to the present-day metal frame of the modern air cruiser.

FAMOUS AIRSHIPS

Large-sized models show us airships which have become famous, from the earliest days to the "Bodensee," which had to be turned over to the Italian Government, the Z.R.3 (L.Z.126), which, exactly ten years ago, flew to the United States, to be delivered there for the account of reparations, and the "Graf Zeppelin." An especially fine model reproduces the wharf at Manzell in 1908, and next to it the original anchorage of the floating shed.

We also find in the Museum the most important of the original airship motors, and here, perhaps, the development is the most evident of all. A beautiful specimen is an original Maybach V motor of 550 h.p., such as the "Graf Zeppelin" has carried for the last six years. These most efficient motors have carried the "Graf Zeppelin" over 500,000 miles of ocean and continent.

VOYAGES

Beautiful photographs and paintings serve to perpetuate in our memories some of the more famous voyages of the airships, some crowned with success, and other voyages of disaster. We see depicted the end of the L.Z.1, the first Zeppelin, how in the year of its maiden voyage, 1900, it was caught in the tree branches in the Allgau Mountains; we follow the L.Z.5 on its valiant flight to Goeppingen, where it tried to land on the night of June 2nd, 1909. In doing so, a portion of the ship was ripped out, and the frame partly collapsed. Not being willing to scrap such a valuable ship, the forward motor was dismounted, the prow temporarily pieced together with hop-poles, and with one motor it made its way back to the wharf at Lake Constance.

THE "DEUTSCHLAND"

The L.Z.7, the "Deutschland," was wrecked in 1910 in the Teutoburger Forest. The ship had become too heavy, and, drifting down on to the forest, was immediately spitted on the tops of the high pine trees. Part of the passenger cabin of this airship is displayed in the museum. The fate of this cabin significantly typifies the ever-changing and stormy career of rigid dirigibles since their beginning. After the cabin had been wrecked in Teutoburger Forest it was used in two other airships. In the first of these it was stranded near the shed in Duesseldorf and with the second in the neighbourhood of Metz. There it was requisitioned by an officer, who used it first as a summerhouse, and afterwards as a chicken-coop. It is made of the finest wood and has the shape of sedan—also, as a special luxury, it has a folding table.

THE "GRAF ZEPPELIN"

In contrast with this, the Museum contains a life-size replica of the pilot's room in the Graf Zeppelin, with all the instruments which a modern air cruiser has on board. In this pilot's room are hung out the flags of all the countries in which the Graf Zeppelin made a landing—a goodly display. If we wish, we can use the engine telegraph connecting with the five cars. A transverse model of the L.Z.127 gives us an idea of the inner arrangement of the thirty-two balloons for supporting gas and power gas, the former occupying twice as much space as the latter (blue gas). There are also assembled here a collection of placards of the various famous voyages, such as the round the world voyage, the Arctic voyage, and the three-cornered voyage. Further, a painting by Alex Bircher memorialises the famous meeting between the Graf Zeppelin and the Russian ice-breaker, Malygin, in the Arctic Ocean on July 27th, 1931.

100 WAR ZEPPELINS

Wooden plaques depict the development of the several types of Zeppelin airships as to their size and general contour. The L.Z129, now under construction, is the 116th airship produced by the Zeppelin Works of Germany. Over one hundred of these were war Zeppelins. The airships of the Navy were painted black underneath, and only flew by night. A bronze tablet commemorates members of the crews of airships who lost their lives during the war. A beautiful picture in the Museum, moreover, discloses to us that during the war, gas containers for airships were varnished, and the gold-beater's skins pasted on to pieces of cotton goods, in the Kroll Opera House, the seat of the present Reichstag.

OBSERVATION BASKETS

In conclusion might be mentioned the observation basket used during the war, which was let down to within 1,000 metres of the earth while the airship was flying above the clouds; then the exhibition of Zeppelin wireless apparatus and its development, also the model of the low-pressure chamber at the wharf in Friedrichshafen, where the motors are tested for their efficiency in rarified atmosphere, and a model of a wind-making apparatus to try out the air resistance strength of the hulls as they are modelled. An account of the voyage to America of the Z.R. 3, afterwards the "Los Angeles," in the course of which about 64,000 pounds of gasoline was expended, 3,000 cubic metres of gas escaped, and altitudes up to 3,650 metres were reached, is set out in every detail.

Caricatures and cartoons from all over the world show what methods were used by ignorance as well as malice against the dirigible airship. Therefore, the greater and the more inspiring for every visitor to this splendid museum is the conviction which is here brought home to him that the airship has won its victory against all its adversaries.

ON THE WIRELESS

DUBLIN: Cloone Ceilidhe Band, 9.

B.B.C. NATIONAL: "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure" (Walter Hackett), 8.15.

MIDLAND: "Divertissement," 7.15. City of Birmingham Orchestra, 8.40.

SCOTTISH: "Glasgow Press Gang," 8.

HILVERSUM: Symphony Concert. Conductor, Mengelberg, 7.55.

KALUNDBORG: Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Conductor, Fritz Busch, 7.

"AMBROSE APPLEJOHN'S ADVENTURE," Walter Hackett's successful comedy, was first played in London fourteen years ago, the late Sir Charles Hawtrey playing the original Ambrose at the Criterion Theatre, where it ran for over a year. Since then it has been made into a film and a musical comedy, and now Lance Sieveking has adapted it for the air. The microphone version will be presented to-night, with music specially composed by Robert Chignell, who will conduct. Esmé Percy plays the part of Ambrose Applejohn and Ann Codrington that of Poppy Faire. The play contains plenty of good situations, and for those who have not seen "Ambrose" in any form previously there is also plenty to keep them guessing.

The "Divertissement" programme, which is to be broadcast twice to-day—in the afternoon and again in the evening—will include "Winsome Winnie," a romantic drama in three acts by V. C. Clinton Baddeley, adapted from Stephen Leacock's delightfully amusing story. Martyn Webster will produce.

A repeat performance of "Selling the World," L. du Garde Peach's clever satire, will be broadcast to-night. It is really very funny, and most of the music, specially written by George Barker, bright and tuneful. (Regional, 9).

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and a Bach Cantata comprise the programme promised from Kalundborg at 7. The works will be performed by the Radio Symphony Orchestra, the State Radio Choir and celebrated soloists, with Fritz Busch conducting.

Hilversum will relay the Concertgebouw Symphony Concert. The famous Dutch orchestra will be directed by Mengelberg, and Carl Flesch, who is the soloist, is to play Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D, while Tchaikowsky's Symphony in E minor is also down for performance.

DUBLIN—223 Metres (1,348 Kc.) (1 Kw.)
ATHLONE—531 Metres (565 Kc.) (60 Kw.), and **CORK—242 Metres** (1,240 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

1.30-2.30—Time, Stocks, Weather, and Gramophone.
6. 0—Children's Hour: Elizabeth Young, a Story; Chrissie Fagan, 'Cello; Joseph O'Neill, Songs; Maire Ni Ghuairim, Irish Story.
6.45—News.
7. 0—Mlle. Guidicelli and Mme. Redmond, French.
7.15—G. O. Sherrard, Gardening Talk.
7.30—Time. Station Orchestra: Two Viennese Dances (Gaertner); Algerian Suite (Saint-Saëns).
8. 0—Marie Hipwell (Mezzo-soprano): Silent O Moyle (arr. Hughes); The Cuckoo Madrigal (arr. Charles Wood).
8.10—Una Kenny (Violin): Irish Air (arr. Moffatt); Allegro (Rosa); El Campiello (Principe).
8.20—Marie Hipwell: Magdalen (C. Maude); I will go with my father a-ploughing (Quilter).
8.30—Emer Comedy Company: "Cuckoo," a play by J. J. MacKeown.
9. 0—Cloone Ceilidhe Band: Reels: Last Night's Fun, The Green Mountain, The Rumours of Ballyconnel. Double Jigs: Tobin's Fancy, The Rose in the Heather, The Cook in the Kitchen. Concert Flute Duet: The Edenderry Reel. Hornpipes: O'Dwyer's, Dunphy's, Master Dodd's Fancy. Reels: Miss Thornton's, The Supple-tail Reel. Within a Mile of Dublin. Double Jigs: The Mullingar, Trip to the Cottage. Reels: The Duke of Leinster, The Cloone Reel.
9.30—Sponsored Programme.
10.30—Time, News and Weather.
10.40—Station Orchestra.
11. 0—Close down.

NORTHERN IRELAND—307.1 Metres (977 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
5.55—Northern Ireland Bulletin for Farmers.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—The Serge Krish Septet.
7.15—Midland.
8. 0—All in the Day's Work: 9, "The Consulting Optician."
8.15—Regional.
9. 0—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10-12.0—Regional.

NATIONAL—1,500 Metres (200 Kc.) (1,50 Kw.)

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—"At Home To-day."
11. 5—Gramophone.
11.30—For the Schools.
11.50—The Rutland Square and New Victoria Orchestra.
1. 0—Gramophone.
2. 5—For the Schools.
3. 0—Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey.
3.50—Gramophone.
4.45—An Organ Recital by Edgar Morgan, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham.
5.15—Sydney Kyte and his Band, relayed from the Piccadilly Hotel.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—The Foundations of Music: Handel Celebration.
7.20—Gramophone.
7.30—Markets and Men: "Wool." J. Jewkes.
8. 0—Al and Bob Harvey.
8.15—"Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure."
9.30—Time, News and Weather.
10. 0—A Short Mid-week Service, relayed from St. Michael's, Chester Square.
10.15—Chamber Music and Poetry: The New Lotian Players. Fabia Drake (Reader).

REGIONAL—342.1 Metres (877 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—The Bath Pump Room Orchestra.
11.45—Gramophone.
12.20—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra and Belgravia Male Voice Quartet.
1.20—The Leeds University Mid-day Concert, relayed from the University, Leeds. The XXV String Orchestra.
2. 0—The Western Studio Orchestra.
3. 0—Relayed from Prague: A Military Band Programme.
3.30—Relayed from Königsberg: A Programme of Modern German Light Music by the Königsberg Wireless Orchestra.
4. 0—"Divertissement."
4.45—Gramophone.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News and Weather.
6.30—"For Midland Farmers," W. B. Thompson.
6.50—Norris Stanley (violin).
7.15—"Divertissement."
8. 0—Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from The Pump Room, Leamington Spa.
8.40—A Symphony Concert, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham; the City of Birmingham Orchestra.
9.35—The Midland Wireless Singers.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10-11.15—Regional.

WEST—373.1 Metres (804 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—Regional.
3. 5—Broadcasts to Schools in Wales.
3.25-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Gramophone.
7.15—Midland.
8. 0—Regional.
8.15—A Children's Folk-Song Singing Festival, relayed from Ebenezer Chapel, Tonypandy.
8.50—A Recital of some of the Piano Music of Morfydd Owen, by Claudia Lloyd.
9. 0—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10-12.0—Regional

NORTH—449.1 Metres (668 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-3.0—Regional.
3. 5—West.
3.25-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—For Northern Farmers in Particular: "Women on the Farm," Mrs. Bromley Davenport and Mrs. Boffey.
6.50—The Dove Holes Public Band; Lee and Gilligan (entertainers).
8. 0—Regional.
8.15—The Lyrical Singers, conducted by Eva Rich.
9. 0—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10-12.0—Regional.

SCOTTISH—391.1 Metres (767 Kc.) (5? Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-2.0—Regional.
2. 0—For the Schools.
3.30—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. A. T. Cadoux, D.D., Broomhill Congregational Church, Glasgow.
4. 0-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Scottish Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—A Recital by Joyce Fleming (soprano).
7. 0—"Bon Voyage," a Short Story, by A. Steel Fisher.
7.15—Midland.
8. 0—The Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8.30—A Gaelic Concert: Mary C. MacNiven (soprano), Angus Whyte (tenor).
9. 0—Glasgow Press Gang, An Hour's Mirth and Melody, by Members of the Glasgow Press.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10-12.0—Regional.

MIDLAND—296.2 Metres (1,013 Kc.) (25 Kw.).

10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—"For Midland Farmers," W. B. Thompson.
6.50—Norris Stanley (violin).
7.15—"Divertissement."
8. 0—Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from The Pump Room, Leamington Spa.
8.40—A Symphony Concert, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham; the City of Birmingham Orchestra.
9.35—The Midland Wireless Singers.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10-11.15—Regional.

WEST—373.1 Metres (804 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—Regional.
3. 5—Broadcasts to Schools in Wales.
3.25-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Gramophone.
7.15—Midland.
8. 0—Regional.
8.15—A Children's Folk-Song Singing Festival, relayed from Ebenezer Chapel, Tonypandy.
8.50—A Recital of some of the Piano Music of Morfydd

SENATE'S SHORT SITTING

BILLS SENT BACK TO THE DAIL

DUBLIN COMMERCIAL REGISTER

At yesterday's meeting of the Senate, at which Mr. T. Westropp Bennett, Chairman, presided, a message was received from the Dail stating that the Local Government (Extension of Franchise) Bill was again sent to the Senate.

Mr. CONNOLLY, Minister for Lands, formally moved the second stage, and said that the case for the bill had been stated more than once in that House.

On a division, the second reading was passed by 20 votes to 17, and the Committee stage was fixed for next Wednesday week.

A similar resolution was received from the Dail in connection with the Local Government (Dublin) Bill, 1933.

Mr. CONNOLLY, Minister for Lands, moved the second stage.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that the object of the bill was to abolish the Commercial Register in the Corporation. He wished to know whether the Government would be prepared on the Committee stage to consider amendments making provision for the giving of votes to limited liability companies. There had been considerable industrial development in the past few years and an increase in the number of companies, not only in Dublin, but in other areas. As in the case of partnerships, some provision should be made for limited companies.

Mr. D. HEALY said that, as one of those who had experience on the City Council, he was glad that the commercial register was going. When provision was made for commercial representation in Dublin, it was expected that those who represented commercial interests would confine themselves to commercial matters, but they had acted, with one exception, as the tail-end of a political party.

Mr. COUNIHAN—Is that the reason why they are being abolished?

Mr. HEALY, continuing, said that, as individual citizens, members of limited liability companies had votes.

Mr. CONNOLLY said that, unfortunately, the Minister for Local Government was engaged in the other House. He could not give any pledges, but his feeling was that an amendment such as indicated by Senator Douglas would hardly be welcomed. He would convey the matter to the Minister concerned.

The second stage was passed.

OTHER BILLS

Mr. Michael COMYN, K.C., moved that the Bank of Ireland Bill, 1935, be read a second time. This bill limits the liability of the stockholders of the Bank.

Mr. O'MAILLE seconded.

Mr. JOHNSON formally objected, and the second reading was fixed for the next sitting of the Senate on next Wednesday week.

The Cork Milling Company Railway Bill, 1935, was read a second time. The bill enables the construction by the company of a line of railway to connect the mill at Victoria quay, Cork, with the Great Southern Railway Company's lines.

The second stage of the Wexford Harbour Improvement Bill, 1935, was fixed for the next day that the Senate meets.

This bill confers additional borrowing and other powers on the Commissioners for the improvement and development of the harbour of Wexford and its navigation, and to make further and better provision for the management, control and financing of the harbour, and for other purposes.

Miss K. BROWNE formally objected.

The second stage was fixed for next Wednesday week.

The Senate adjourned until next Wednesday week.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION

At a general meeting of the Irish Aberdeen-Angus Association held in the showyard, Ballsbridge, Dublin, a vote of sympathy was passed to Mr. G. More-O'Ferrall in his recent sad bereavement.

The annual report, secretary's report, re-insurance scheme and prize scheme for 1935 were adopted.

The next general meeting of the Association will be held in the Royal Dublin Society's premises on Wednesday, 8th May.

Mr. Harry Franks presided, and there were present:—Miss Violet Tynte, Mr. J. R. Barclay, Secretary, Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, Aberdeen; Colonel R. P. Wemyss Quin, Colonel the Hon. Corbally Stourton, Captain Deane Drake, Messrs. W. Mitchell, H. S. Gill, F. A. Boyd, R. C. Williams, A. Thom, S. G. Higgins, W. H. Hunt, A. McCulloch, J. O'Leary, J. B. Tedcastle, and B. Young (Secretary).

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R.D.S. SALE OF BULLS

DAIRY STOCK IN STRONG DEMAND

260 GUINEAS TOP PRICE

DAIRY Shorthorns met with a brisk inquiry at the Royal Dublin Society's bull sale at Ballsbridge yesterday. Most of those sought after had been selected for premiums, and a good range of prices resulted. The top price of the day was 260 guineas, paid by the Department of Agriculture for Mr. R. A. Latta's Ballinakiln Red Eagle. This bull was a first prize-winner in his class and reserved champion. He will be located in the Birr and Roscrea area. The second highest price was 150 guineas, paid also by the Department of Agriculture, for Mr. Richard Graham's Killycreen President 4th, also a first prize-winner. He will be located with Mr. P. Roche, Garrylough, Castlebridge, Co. Wexford.

The Shorthorn sales were conducted by Mr. Geo. N. Jessop, on behalf of Gavin Low, Ltd., and by Mr. John Taylor, of the same firm, in the Hereford ring.

The average price paid for Dairy Shorthorns was £43, as against £47 last year. The number sold was 123, as compared with 121 in 1934. In the non-pedigree Dairy Shorthorns, yesterday's average price was £33, as compared with £24 last year, and the numbers sold were 23 for 1935 and 17 for 1934.

The average for the premium Dairy Shorthorns sold to date was £43. Hereford bulls averaged £17, and 199 were sold.

To-day the yearling Shorthorns and all the Aberdeen-Angus bulls will be auctioned.

Despite difficulties of travelling, there was a big attendance at the sales.

Catering was by Mrs. B. Lawlor and Sons, Naas.

SHORTHORNS

	Gns
Bulls calved from May 1 to August 31, 1933.	
W. A. Orr's Proud Duke (1st) to Michael Maguire, Killeshandra	42
J. and G. Orr's Gwynne's Royal Star (2nd) to T. S. Griffin, Killanne, Enniscorthy	45
Bulls calved in 1933 from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.	
R. A. Williams's (Cloughjordan) Messenger to Department of Agriculture	45
James T. McGee's With Joy to Department of Agriculture	40
Hugh Smith's Stanley (2nd) to P. Leary, Shercock	42
R. K. Wright's Kilkea Dentist to Department of Agriculture	43
Dairy Shorthorn Bulls calved in 1935, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.	
Lt.-Col. Lowry's Pomeroy Proud Emperor to Philip Smith, Cootehill	56
Samuel Warnock's Mayfield Diamond to John Williams, Kinnitty	42
Richard Graham's Killycreen President (1st), 4 Sept., 1933, to Department of Agriculture	150
W. Doherty's Roe Nugget (3rd) to A. H. Bradshaw, Mohill	72
A. J. Moore's Broadhooks Knight (2nd) to J. Armstrong, Carnafean	55
W. J. Biggs's Tullyveagh Masterpiece to Mount St. Joseph's Abbey, Roscrea	58
Right Rev. P. J. McCarthy's Roscrea Dairy Supreme 7th to M. Daveru, Rosleen, Thurles	58
Dairy Shorthorns calved in 1934, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
Reps of the late N. Pollock, White Prince to Department of Agriculture	40
W. Hall's Cavan Defender (1st) to Department of Agriculture	92
W. S. C. Ferguson's Royal Star to C. Fox, Mullingar	42
S. Warnock's Robin Adair to James Meehan, Newtownmore	52
Reps of the late N. Pollock, Dairy Prince to John Martin, Smithboro'	55
Right Rev. P. J. McCarthy's Roscrea Dairy Champion to M. Kerrigan, Dromod	70
Cochrane Welsh's Carnowen Consul to Patrick O'Neill, Bridgetown, Co. Wexford	67
Maurice Sheehy's Fry Undine Lieutenant to P. Durkin, Bonniconlon, Ballina	50
J. A. Pitton's Rugby Orphan (2nd) to Department of Agriculture	82
R. A. Stewart's Sensation to Captain Considine, Pallasgreen, Co. Limerick	66
W. M. Hunter's Dandy Jim to James Fox, Bodfield, Buttina	60
Hugh Smith's Stout Afton to Thomas Fox, Manorhamilton	72
John O'Connor's Cloneybirne Charm to C. E. Creaser, Townrath, Drogheda	67
Dairy Shorthorns, calved in 1934, from March 1 to June 30.	
Patrick Quigley's Rosmaree to M. Fallon, Waitehall, Longford	67
William R. Walker's Broadhook's Dairyman to George Pollock, Smithboro'	55
J. Hill Dickson's Ardmore Dairy Crusader to Peter Donnelly, Ballysmithy	57
John O'Connor's Clooneybeirne Statesman to M. Scanlon, Kilmallock	65
Right Rev. R. J. McCarthy's Roscrea Grand Duke 24th to W. Fenelon, Newtownmountkennedy	67
P. J. Roche's Woodville Granite to George Clarke, Toomevara	57
John A. McCagne's Royal Duke to M. O'Donnell, Cahir	64
Michael O'Brien's Clooneygrasson Red Leader (2nd) to P. O'Hanlon, Arklow	84
John O'Connor's Clooneybeirne Cashier to John Campion, Urlingford	55
Samuel Warnock's Lanebrook Bullion to John McGivney, Belhs, Virginia	52
James Foster's Erin's Pride to J. Kenia, Aughnacliffe	45
Thomas Mayclim's Millview Red Lad to Joseph McCann, Carlingford	72
William Graham's Dairy King to Thomas Bale, Stradbally	54
John J. Connolly's Carnenough Armourer (1st) to Patrick Malone Balrennit, Carbury	48
Very Rev. T. H. Canon Quinn's Ballymote Major to Department of Agriculture	52
R. A. Stewart's Culkeeran Cupbearer to M. Hazlett, Tydavnet, Co. Monaghan	90
R. Graham's Broadhooks King to D. Kelly, Rosexford	57
W. G. Blackstock's Rosemount Dairy Ensign 2nd (3rd) to B. McAvenue, Ballyconnell	57
Canon F. H. Quinn's Ballymote Rover to M. Brady, Navan	56
Joseph Kiernan's Gowna Dairy President to John Mulcahy, Fethard	62
D. S. Stewart's Culkeeran King to C. J. Pope, Cheone, Mohill	60
Nixon Moore's Dairyman to Mrs. M. Sutcliffe, Commons, Thurles	57
James B. S. McKee's Roan Ensign to G. Meeker, Carrick-on-Suir	40
James Foster's Erin's Release to Department of Agriculture	57
R. A. Latta's Ballinakiln Vanguard to J. Darcy, Inch	67
J. F. Wright's Prumpicstown Bard to W. H. Stewart, Belturbet	56
P. Corrigan's Skipper's Ideal to R. J. Skelton, Mohill	52
W. J. Hogg's Tullyveagh Bonny Prince to G. J. Meredith	72
Wm. J. Hogg's Tullyveagh Bonny Prince to Edward Gibney, Oldbawn, Tallaght	55
Geo. H. Cosby's Carrowerin Design to Mr. Wm. O'Donovan, Villierstown, Co. Waterford	52
P. J. McIntyre's Drumsward's Border Champion to P. Lynan, Lelix	43
Thomas W. Morton's Narrow Water Dairy King to James Brannick	50
Wm. Kinsella's Crosstown Golden Ray 8th to John Hall, Rossonalough, Doon	50
Alexander Montgomery's Ballinode Victor to Mrs. Annie Belton, Moydow, Longford	45
W. G. Blackstock's Rosemount Dairy Lifeguard to Michael Corbett, jun., Aughnish, Killaloe	50
Alex. Montgomery's Ballinode Patrick to J. McGee, Ardee	47
Very Rev. Canon Johnston's Saturn to John Moran, Athy	47
C. Welsh's Carnowen Captain to Department of Agriculture	64
Joseph Kiernan's Gowna Skipper to P. Farrelly, Stradbally	50
H. Canty's Islefockin Game to Department of Agriculture	50
R. A. Latta's Ballinakiln Red Eagle (1st) to Department of Agriculture	260
T. Murphy's Dairy Leader to Wm. Tully, Rathdune, Beauparc	48
R. H. Latta's Ballinakiln Leading Light to Thomas Leonard, Tobercurry	57
R. Bell's Red Prince to P. Cummins, Camolin, Wexford	45
A. Montgomery's Ballinode Defender to L. Deignan, Ballaghadereen	57
A. Gordon's Royal Conqueror to J. Meehan, Derrynargid, Emyvale	47
Bulls Calved from Sept. 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934.	
Right Rev. P. J. McCarthy's Runnow Dairyman to Thomas Mooney, Cloughjordan	40
M. H. Allen's Meliflont Hotspur to Department of Agriculture	40
Canon T. H. Quinn's Teaser to B. McEnroy, Ballinamore	46
D. S. Stewart's Longfield Lad (2nd) to C. Meredith, Marryborough	40
Wm. Tehan's Golden Shamrock to John Fanning, Mageney	40
Lady Wheeler Cuffe's Red Prince to Department of Agriculture	46
Rev. Bro. P. Gilleece's Easter Gift to Patrick Lynch, Blackcastle, Navan	44
D. S. Stewart's Dairy Dandy (1st) to Michael Curley, Curlinsharavogue	40

HEREFORDS

John Gibson's Bawn Painter (c. November, 1933) to Maurice Leamy, Nenagh	42
Mrs. M. Stanley's Vicar of Coolamber (bred champion) (c. December, 1933) to P. Leamy, Ballinclough, Nenagh	66
Francis Daly's Jolly Captain (c. December, 1933) to M. Donnelly, Rahara, Roscommon	40

NEXT YEAR'S BULL SALE

A meeting of the Committee of Agriculture of the Royal Dublin Society was held yesterday at Ballsbridge, Mr. Bertram T. O'Reilly in the chair. Also present:—Messrs. D. R. Pack Beresford, O.B.E., D.L., and Harry Franks, M.A., F.S.I. (Vice-Presidents); John Leonard (hon. secretary), Vice-Admiral A. Craig Waller, C.B., D.L.; R. Kelly, Major C. K. O'Hara, O.B.E., H.M.L.; W. J. Walsh, J. V. Coyle, C.B.E., B.L.; R. A. Butler, R. W. Hall-Dare, J. E. St. George, H. Kennedy, M.A., D.Sc.; Professor J. P. Drew, A.R.C.Sc.I.; Senator T. Westropp Bennett, H. J. Toler-Aylward, Major E. M. Connolly, C.M.G.; Major W. G. Dease, T. O'Connell, F.R.C.Sc.I.

The Veterinary Inspector's report that all bulls exhibited at the show and sale had been carefully examined and found free from any contagious disease was considered most satisfactory.

The Committee approved of the arrangements made for the care of bull until facilities were available for their transport to their various destinations, the Society to provide for the housing and feeding of the animals free of charge.

The dates of the show and sale for 1936 were fixed for March 3rd, 4th and 5th, being the corresponding dates to this year's fixture.

Order was made for the payment of all prizes and accounts in connection with the show and sale.

DUBLIN'S NEW CATTLE YARD

Dr. J. Ryan, Minister for Agriculture, cutting the tape to open the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company's new cattle yard and sheds at the North Wall, Dublin, yesterday. Also in the picture are Sir Josiah Stamp (Chairman of the company) and Mr. J. M. Irwin.

DUN LAOGHAIRE EXTENSION

CASE FOR THE CORPORATION

COUNTY COUNCILS' OPPOSITION

THE inquiry into the application of the Dun Laoghaire Borough Corporation for a provisional order to incorporate 5,268 acres of the County Health District of County Dublin in the Dun Laoghaire Borough area was resumed yesterday by Mr. T. C. Courtney, M.E., Chief Engineering Adviser to the Minister for Local Government, in the Town Hall, Dun Laoghaire.

Mr. P. J. Hernon, Borough Manager and Town Clerk, Dun Laoghaire, stated, in his reply to Mr. Courtney, that there was no provision at present for domestic scavenging in the proposed added area. Since 1932 the Borough Corporation Fire Brigade had made sixteen calls outside the borough area, and most of them were in the area now concerned. He had tried to get an agreement with the County Council in regard to their brigade answering calls in the county area, but had not succeeded.

FIRE BRIGADE'S ACTIVITY

There was an arrangement by which the County Council paid them £120 a year for the services given by the brigade in their area. The Dun Laoghaire Brigade had quelled fires all over their district for the County Council, and they found it difficult sometimes to get the £120. His Corporation recently had to purchase an additional fire engine at a cost of £1,400 to cope with the extra demand. The extra services which he had in mind to provide for the added area were sewerage, library services, ambulance service, and housing of the working classes.

The improvements carried out in the borough area since the establishment of the Corporation consisted of the erection of 400 to 500 houses, the demolition of the slums, the opening-up of new roads, and improving the water supply and sewerage systems. The drainage in the Killiney area must be dealt with. Up to the formation of the borough, the then existing Urban Council of Killiney could not tackle this work, because they had not the finances to do it. No smaller area than that proposed would be of any use to the Dun Laoghaire Borough Corporation.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Francis M. Webb, Borough Surveyor, Dun Laoghaire, gave evidence regarding the existing conditions under which the various public health services of water, sewerage, lighting, cleansing and roads operate in the borough area. He said that there were many drainage outfalls situated in the area through which the Borough Corporation proposed to extend, and, generally speaking, with the construction of two or three main drainage systems suitable valleys, draining to the sea at Killiney, it should be possible in time to connect these isolated sewerage systems and discharge the sewage under more sanitary conditions.

Captain E. C. Smyth, ex-Chairman of Dun Laoghaire Borough Corporation, said that in the borough to-day undeveloped land was urgently needed. So far as housing of the working classes was concerned, no convenient sites were available, and, whether boundaries were extended or not, they would be compelled to acquire land in the County Council area to accommodate their housing needs.

OPPOSITION VIEW

Mr. Cecil Lavery, K.C. (who appeared for the Dublin County Council in opposition to the application), said that no case had been made to warrant interference with the existing administrative system. In 1930 the Legislature dealt with the problem of the City of Dublin and the County after a Commission had reported on it. The Act of 1930 was the result, less than five years ago, when the Coastal Borough was established.

The real question then was whether the Coastal Borough should be brought into existence at all or not, or whether a different system called the Greater Dublin ought not to be adopted. Had this system been adopted the Coastal Borough would not have had statutory existence at all. The County Council had been organised on the basis of the area left to them, and they were now asked to surrender a very considerable portion of their area. This application should not be granted unless there were compelling reasons for it. The area proposed to be added was one of the most important and valuable in the whole county, and its loss to the County Council would be very serious.

Mr. P. J. Murphy, Secretary to the Dublin County Council, said that with reference to the area proposed to be absorbed within the Borough, it should be specially noted that this district had received particular attention from the County Council and the Board of Health since 1930. Considerable additional facilities and services had been provided in respect of extensions of water and sewerage schemes, public lighting, schemes for domestic scavenging, and progress in housing. The effect of the extension of the boundary, which would include the greater portion of the Harcourt Street Railway Line, would be disastrous to the county; as it would leave it in the position of a poor county as regards population per acre, and valuation per person, and thereby would paralyse some of the Council's most vital services.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

Mr. E. J. Kelly, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. J. Kenny, solicitor) appeared for the Dun Laoghaire Borough Corporation; Mr. Cecil Lavery, K.C., and Mr. Art O'Connor (instructed by Mr. T. Early, solicitor) for the Dublin County Council; Mr. A. E. Wood, K.C. (instructed by Mr. J. J. Rice, solicitor) for the Dublin Corporation; Mr. C. S. Campbell, K.C. (instructed by Mr. I. J. Jameson, solicitor) for property owners in Dundrum.

MUST REDUCE OUR CATTLE POPULATION

ARBITRATION IN ECONOMIC WAR

MINISTER OPENS NEW LAIRAGE

THE only sensible way in which the differences between the Irish Free State and Great Britain could be ever resolved was by some method of arbitration, said Dr. Ryan, Minister for Agriculture, in the course of a speech yesterday, when he declared open the new cattle yard of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, at North Wall, Dublin.

On his arrival at the new premises, Dr. Ryan was met by officials of the company. He was handed by Sir Josiah Stamp, President of the Executive of the L.M.S. a silver pair of scissors on a silver salver, and with the scissors he cut the tricolour ribbon which had been placed at the entrance of the yard. He then inspected the premises.

Dr. Ryan said that the old yard of the L.M.S. company had been in use for fifty years, and his department had thought that improvements were necessary. For the last four or five years they had been pressing for these improvements and had been met generously by the company by the provision of the new yard. There was now accommodation in the yard for 1,200 cattle and 1,500 sheep, and the provision of covered sheds for milch cows showed a movement towards treating animals in a kindlier way than heretofore. He congratulated the company, the architect and the contractors on the fine work they had done. He was glad to see present a representative of the contractors—Messrs. Smith and Pearson—and to learn from him that a considerable portion of the work had been done by Irish labour.

"We have of course," said Dr. Ryan, "even yet a very large export of livestock from this country, and we should see that at least those animals are treated in the most humane way. It is indeed to our advantage to treat them in that way, because they are then worth more on the other side."

"They claimed," he continued, "that they had got a very good bill of health for their animals here, and they seldom had to reject animals destined for export. Not a single animal escaped the veterinary inspectors. There were in the yard fine facilities for the examination of the animals by veterinary surgeons. If the Department had been courteous to the company, as had been suggested by Sir Josiah Stamp, he felt that on behalf of the Department, the company had met the officials with every courtesy."

EXPORTS IMPORTANT

"Unfortunately," said the Minister, "there has been a great fall in world, as well as in local, prices for live-stock, but, in spite of that fact, the Saorstat cattle exports are a very important item—in fact the biggest single item of exports we have. We feel, therefore, that it is all the more necessary to continue to improve the condition of our cattle, and that such schemes as premiums for bulls, and the improvement of breeding are all the more necessary, because it is becoming increasingly difficult to market the cattle.

"They must reduce their stocks and improve the surplus they had for sale. It had been proved in the last few years that the more cattle they had to sell the less they got for them. Any surplus on any particular market was met by a fall in price. That was a problem that they really must tackle, and they must try to find some way of making an immediate and permanent reduction in the numbers of their cattle. On the other hand, however, there was all the more necessity of improving the standard of their animals so that they might try to make up in loss of price by improving the quality of the beasts.

"I quite realise the necessity for exports in general. However we might make use of our own resources for the production of everything we might require, we shall always have to import certain articles, because we as a country are not able to produce certain of our requirements. Since we have to export, we naturally must keep an eye on the value of these exports, so that we can get the best possible price for them.

"I quite realise the influences of the economic war—or what is known as the economic war—on prices. I do not want to refer to that here, because it has become rather a matter between the two Governments.

ARBITRATION

"The only sensible way in which the differences ever can be resolved is by some method of arbitration. (Applause.) Whatever may be the outcome of the economic war, however, there will be necessity for a reduction in the numbers of our cattle. Our principal market has always been, and will continue to be, Great Britain, and the British Government has very naturally embarked on a policy of producing as far as they possibly can for themselves, and, naturally, they will regard our interests after their own, however friendly they may be to us." In order to fall in with that policy, they would have to reduce the numbers of their cattle. Cattle were a very useful adjunct in providing the manure necessary in tillage. In all their exports their one watchword must be "excellence." He wished the L.M.S. Company every success in their general activities, and hoped that they would not be sorry for providing that excellent yard.

Mr. H. D. Pearson, president of the National Agricultural and Industrial Development Association, on behalf of the contractors, said that he thanked the engineers of the L.M.S. for their courtesy towards them. They hoped that the meeting of men of the calibre of Sir Josiah Stamp and Dr. Ryan would see an end to the absurdity of the differences between the two countries.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP

Sir Josiah Stamp (who was introduced by Mr. J. M. Irwin, the Irish traffic manager of the company) welcomed Dr. Ryan on behalf of the company. He said that the old yard had been used constantly for a large number of years, and had played a large part in connection with the shipment of live-stock *via* the Holyhead route. It could be said that during its existence animals for practically every part of Britain had found temporary asylum within its boundary, and, although from that day it would not have the same importance, the forwardings by the Holyhead route would not be altogether divorced from the old yard, as animals still would continue to be detrained there before passing into the new yard.

Many anxious moments had been spent by the Dublin manager (Mr. Irwin), the representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the company's technical staff, and the shippers themselves to bring the very best minds and ideas to bear on the subject before the plans for what he might say was one of the finest stockyards either in this country or in Great Britain were approved finally by the Government and his board of directors sanctioned the necessary expenditure.

The new yard, which cost £20,000, was constructed in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Agriculture. It has accommodation for 1,200 cattle, 1,560 sheep and over 1,000 pigs. A feature is the covered accommodation for between 300 and 400 milch cows. The premises cover an area of 10,000 square yards, an increase of about 30 per cent. over the old accommodation.

THE ATTENDANCE

The attendance included:—W. V. Wood, Vice-President, L.M.S. Railway Co.; J. M. Irwin, Irish Traffic Manager, L.M.S. Railway Co.; A. J. Broughton, Assistant Irish Traffic Manager; P. A. Burke, Commercial Assistant, Dublin; J. Briggs, District Engineer, L.M.S. Railway, Bangor; S. Wilson, Engineering Dept., L.M.S. Dublin; H. Creagh and W. H. Tuffnell, Electrical Dept., L.M.S. Railway, Liverpool; Captain W. L. Roberts, District Marine Superintendent, L.M.S. Holyhead; J. H. Norris, M.I.M.E., McClancy, and G. J. Bell, Department of Agriculture; G. Clifton and J. Cooper, Messrs. Clifton and Cooper, contractors.

Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., Chairman, G.S. Railways; W. H. Morton, General Manager, G.S. Railways; J. Lyons, G.S. Railways; J. J. McDonald, solicitor, G.S. Railways; J. B. Stephens, General Manager, G.N. Railway; J. Lockhart, Traffic Manager, Belfast; P. A. Foley, G.N.R., Dublin; D. Barry, J. McIntyre and J. McLaghlan, British and Irish S.P. Co.; W. Baird and J. Kennedy, Burns-Laird Line; F. S. Veltom, G.W. Railway, Dublin; Captain Gordon, Messrs. Palgrave Murphy; J. Ward, Messrs. Michael Murphy, Ltd.; T. F. Laurie (Chairman), Messrs. C. M. O'Kelly, P. J. Munden, J. O'Connor, M. J. McCabe, D. J. Twohig, members of the Dublin Port and Docks Board; Captain G. Martin, F. S. Myerscough, J. Mallagh, Engineer, D.P. and Docks Board; V. Morant, Assistant Engineer, D.P. and Docks Board; Captain J. H. Webb, Harbour Master; Captain J. P. O'B. Twohig, Assistant Harbour Master; E. H. Bailey, Secretary, D.P. and Docks Board; J. Hughes, Customs House Docks; C. Ridgeway, Dublin Dockyard Co.; W. E. Richardson, Irish Railway Clearing House; C. F. Hornsby, Irish and English Traffic Conference; C. F. Coulter, Sligo S.N. Co.

The Irish live stock trade and the English traders were strongly represented.

'PLANE CRASHES INTO SCHOOL

PILOT KILLED: SEVEN CHILDREN INJURED

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MADRID, Wednesday.

Seven little children were seriously injured to-day, when an aeroplane crashed into the infants' department of a children's school at Cuatrocaminos, Madrid.

The pilot of the 'plane, Señor Santiago Veiga, was killed, and the observer seriously injured.

The crash was caused by engine trouble.

PRICES FOR HOME-GROWN WHEAT

The Free State Bureau of Information issued the following last evening:—"Statements have been made that farmers will not, in consequence of amending legislation which it is proposed to have enacted this year, receive a guaranteed price for their wheat. Such is not the case. Under the proposed legislation millers or registered wheat dealers will be required to pay fixed prices for all purchases of home-grown millable wheat, and the prices for wheat to be harvested this year and next year will not be less than the standard prices—23s. 6d and 26s. per barrel—that have been prescribed under the Agricultural Produce (Cereals) Act, 1933, in respect of the wheat crop of the two years mentioned. Although growers will not, if the new legislation is passed, be paid wheat bounty out of State funds, they will, when their wheat is sold, receive a price for it which will in effect include bounty. In this way wheat-growers will have the benefit (which they do not at present enjoy) of receiving the entire fixed price for their wheat at the time of sale."

BEET-GROWERS AND THE LEVY

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT REDUCTION

The following statement was issued by the Irish Beet-Growers' Association last night:—

"An interview with Dr. Ryan (Minister for Agriculture) by Mr. J. M. Breen (Chairman), Mr. O'Callaghan (Vice-Chairman) and Mr. Fahy (Secretary of the Association) took place at Leinster House to-night at 9 o'clock in connection with the levy of 3d. per ton, which the Board of the Irish Sugar Company now propose to reduce to 2d. After the interview a meeting of the delegates of the Association was held, and after due consideration it decided to reaffirm the decision reached at yesterday's meeting—that under no condition would they agree to any interference with the levy decided upon by the Council of the Association."

LIVE STOCK EXPORTERS

At a meeting of the Irish Live Stock Exporters' and Traders' Association, held in Dublin last night, Mr. T. W. Molloy presiding, returns submitted by the Secretary showed that the number of live stock exported this year was less by 11,000 than last year.

Members stated that there was evidently a decrease instead of an increase in the number of export licences available. Mr. W. Birmingham said that he had been at a fair that day, and the farmers certainly had licences. It was agreed that a letter should be sent to the Minister for Agriculture asking him to inquire into what was happening to the export licences. The following new members were elected:—Mr. J. Barnes, Augher, County Tyrone; Mr. J. H. Bert, Richhill, County Armagh, and Mr. P. Daly, Ballinrobe, County Mayo.

The best of the old things survive through all the changes of another age. The old violin and old furniture represent old craftsmanship unequalled to-day. Closely allied to old craftsmanship are the old recipes. Coming from the same period they embody the same painstaking care, and the achievement of the masterpiece.

Old Time Irish Marmalade is made from an old time recipe that is a masterpiece. It has in a marked degree the appetising tang that should characterise all good coarse cut marmalade. It enlivens the breakfast time appetite as no other food can.

Buy a pot to-day and give yourself a treat each morning, beginning to-morrow.

Dainty samples of this new Fruitfield product are offered this week at the Exhibition of Irish Goods, No. 3 St. Stephen's Green. Special price during present window display one penny each. Be sure to get your sample.

OLD TIME IRISH COARSE CUT MARMALADE

A FRUITFIELD PRODUCT

GOVERNMENT'S BIG ORDER

PAPER, PRINTING AND TYPEWRITERS

TAX ON HACKNEY MOTOR VEHICLES

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

AMONG the items in a supplementary estimate issued yesterday is one of £2,750 in respect of additional supplies of typewriters for various Free State Government departments. Another item concerns additional supplies of office paper and envelopes and of paper for printing in connection with new services, at a cost of £4,500. Appropriations in aid and savings in other respects bring the total supplementary sum required to £6,003.

The Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Bill, which was introduced in the Dail yesterday, is intended to continue the Defence Forces (Temporary) Act, 1923, in operation till 31st March, 1936.

It will be recalled that for several years past both the present and previous Governments promised to introduce a permanent Army Bill, but apparently this is not available.

AGRICULTURAL GRANT

The method recently introduced, of allocating by means of a credit vote system, money from the Agricultural Grant in relief of rates on land, was generally approved at a conference of County Council secretaries at the Department of Local Government, Dublin, yesterday.

The Minister (Mr. S. T. O'Kelly) and Mr. E. P. McCarron, Secretary, were present.

It was learned that, instead of the present credit note system, which councils could adopt or reject, a uniform scheme, obligatory on all councils, will be made operative during the coming financial year.

There was a general discussion on the payment of rates, and it was stated that there had been a marked improvement in the collection in most counties in recent weeks.

TAX ON HACKNEY MOTOR VEHICLES

A large deputation, representing the National Motor Hackney Trade Association, interviewed representatives of all parties at Leinster House last evening in regard to a reduction of the present taxation on motor hackney vehicles.

A deputation, consisting of Deputies McEoin, Norton and Hayes, was appointed to meet the Minister for Finance, with a view to making representations on the subject.

The deputation from the Association included:—Messrs. James Dalton (Chairman), Mullingar; M. D. O'Carroll, Ballinasloe; J. Fallon, Athlone; W. Webster, Portarlington; W. J. Harney, Ballinasloe; Seán O'Farrell, Ennis; Tom Hannon, Roscommon; M. Coen, Mullingar; P. Walsh, Carlow; P. Byrne, Portarlington; W. Callanan, Ennis, and A. C. McGloughlin, General Secretary.

AN ALL-IRELAND REPUBLIC

MR. MacDERMOT AT T.C.D. DEBATE

Mr. Frank MacDermot, T.D., presided at a meeting of the College Historical Society last night, when the motion, "That this House welcomes the idea of a Thirty-two County Republic," was debated.

Replying to the vote of thanks, Mr. MacDermot said that he had come to the meeting in the hope that he would hear a case stated for Irish republicanism, but had been disappointed. There was a case for a twenty-six county republic; it might possibly act as a purge to get some of the bunk out of their systems.

The attempt that was being made to kill the export trade to England could only be paralleled by South Africa's shutting up her gold mines. The things that were standing in the way of Irish unity were in the hearts of the Irish citizens, they should try to kill the things that were preventing Ireland from growing to her full stature. If they wanted to get rid of partition they would have to govern Southern Ireland soundly. They had got to get rid of the spirit of class warfare.

The King could do a great deal in the matter of partition. The King could do more towards helping on Irish unity than any other. He could not see any British Government doing it, and it was therefore up to them to realise that the unity question was an internal Irish problem. The situation now was one for which only an internal remedy was any good.

Mr. D. Greene, in proposing the motion, said that a republic was the least objectionable of the forms of government that presented themselves. The form of the cmfwyp cmfwyp shrdlu b,up5 [illegible] he, cmfwypcmfw visualised was one in accordance with the ideals of Pearse and the other apostles of republic there would be fewer political parasites than there were at present. An empire was held together at its best by self-interest, and at its worst by brute force.

Mr. N. L. Jefferson, speaking on the negative side, drew a humorous picture of the effects of the establishment of a thirty-two county republic as it appeared to him, and compared it to a mixed marriage, productive of the most unfortunate offspring.

The motion was defeated by 24 votes to 12.

Other speakers were:—For—Messrs. D. N. Bowers, R. W. Crockett, J. H. Douglas, G. F. N. Anderson, D. P. Huddie, and M. N. Hartnett. Against—Messrs. N. W. Kennedy, C. Preston, R. B. McDowell, W. J. McCutcheon, J. A. Walmsley, and H. Porter.

FREE STATE CATTLE FOR SHOWS

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England decided yesterday to support a resolution of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society urging that arrangements should be made by the Government department concerned to enable live-stock from the Irish Free State to be admitted free of duty into Great Britain and Northern Ireland when intended for exhibition at agricultural shows.

Dublin's Newest

CATTLE LAIRAGE

Designed for the speedy and safe handling of very large numbers of sheep and cattle, this fine new Lairage, comprising cattle sheds, fodder sheds, inspection sheds, and an area of 8,500 sq. yds. of railed-in pens, was constructed by us.

In addition, all the steel used was fabricated by us in our up-to-date works in Dublin. We have had long and extensive experience in all classes of steel structural work—you'll be sure of every satisfaction and a keen price if your next job is . . . .

. . . . built by

SMITH & PEARSON LTD.

NEWCOMEN WORKS, DUBLIN. CORK: 74 STH. MALL

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6.45 .... TWICE NIGHTLY .... 9.0.
JENNY HOWARD
IN THE NEW REVUE,
"SEE YOU TO-NIGHT."
With ANGUS WATSON.
NEXT WEEK:—
LAYTON & JOHNSTONE.
AND FULL VARIETY BILL.
DRESS CIRCLE ..... 2/6 PARTERRE 2/-

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.
THE NEW SUPER REVUE,
"SANDY'S HERE AGAIN,"
Featuring SANDY DAW, EVE MATTHEWS, MAX and MASLA, MARION FRANCIS, GORDON NORVILLE.
THE 12 FLORENIA LADIES 12.
Booking Office Open Daily, 11-4.30. Phone 22962.

GATE. NIGHTLY AT 8. SECOND WEEK OF
"THREE LEOPARDS,"
TUESDAY NEXT—"MAGIC," by G.K.C.

THE SACKVILLE.
GEORGE O'BRIEN and NELL O'DAY in
"SMOKE LIGHTNING."
Also "I'M AN EXPLOSIVE."

METROPOLE.
CONTINUOUS ..... 2 to 11.0 p.m.
GREAT DOUBLE-FEATURE PROGRAMME.
FRANCIS LEDERER and JOAN BENNETT in
"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."
With CHARLIE RUGGLES and MARY BOLAND.
Daily at 2.25, 4.52, 7.19 and 9.46 p.m.
Also CARY GRANT and FRANCES DRAKE in
"LADIES SHOULD LISTEN."
Daily at 3.32, 5.59 and 8.26 p.m.

GRAFTON Continuous from 2 to 11
Daily at 2.45 5.0, 7.20, 9.35
RALPH LYNN, GORDON HARKER, in
"DIRTY WORK,"
The Uproarious Farce by BEN TRAVERS.

GRAND CENTRAL.
DEREK OLDHAM and JEAN ADRIENNE
IN
"THE BROKEN ROSARY,"
A Romance that finds Expression in Song.
At 2.0, 4.28, 6.56, 9.14.
Also "BIBLICAL PALESTINE."
A Film Record of a Tour in the Holy Land made by Viscount Lee of Fareham.
At 5.42 6.10, 8.28.

CORINTHIAN.
CONTINUOUS ..... 2.30 till 11.0 p.m.
Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi, David Manners in "The House of Doom." Daily at 2.40, 5.5, 7.30 and 9.55 p.m. Also Buster Crabbe in "Badge of Honour."

THEATRE DE LUXE.
CAMDEN ST. 3 to 11. Dublin's Super Cinema.
"GIRL IN DANGER."
Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Grey.
Also "MOST PRECIOUS THING IN LIFE."

CARLTON.
DAILY, at 2.45, 4.55, 7.5, 9.15.
SCHUBERT'S
"UNFINISHED SYMPHONY."

M.C.B.
OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL DINNER,
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, BELFAST,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 8th MARCH, at 7 p.m
ALL Old Boys welcome. Acceptances to be sent to
THE SECRETARIES,
Methodist College, Belfast.

AN INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE MATCH,
AT LANSDOWNE ROAD,
IRELAND v. WALES,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), March 6th, 1935.
Draw at 4 p.m.
Admission:—Adults, 1/-; Schools, 6d.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUBLIN UNITED MISSIONARY COUNCIL.
MR. KENNETH MACLENNAN
(Secretary of the Conference of British Missionary Societies),
Will Speak on
"FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF MISSIONS IN CHINA."
In the GREGG HALL, 8 DAWSON STREET,
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), MARCH 7th, at 8 o'c.
Chairman—Very Rev. J. J. MACAULAY, D.D.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

COIMISIUN NA STAT-SHEIRBHISE.
COMPETITION FOR POSTS AS ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF TAXES.
A competition will be held in June, 1935, for at least two posts as Assistant Inspector of Taxes (Male and Female) in the Civil Service.
Age limits 21 to 25 on 1st June, 1935, with an extension in favour of established Civil Servants. Candidates must pass a Viva Voce Test and a written examination in Irish, English and Mathematics of Leaving Certificate Standard. In addition, any or all of the following optional subjects may be taken: Business Organisation, Accountancy, Economics, Law of Evidence.
Latest date for receiving completed Application Forms, 11th May, 1935.
Regulations and Application Forms can be obtained from An Rúnaí, Coimisiún na Stát-Sheirbhíse, 45 Sráid Uach O Connaill, Baile Atha Cliath. 53/B.5240. W.H.Co.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
TO ACCOUNTANTS, VALUERS, AND OTHERS.
Tenders are invited for Stocktaking and Valuation on the 31st March, 1935, at Crooksling Sanatorium, Brittas, County Dublin; Vergemount Hospital, Clonskeagh; and other Tuberculosis Institutions. Full particulars and Tender Forms may be obtained at the Public Health Department, Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill, Dublin. Tenders, addressed to the City Manager and Town Clerk, and endorsed "Tender for Stocktaking," should reach the Public Health Department not later than 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 19th MARCH, 1935.
IGNATIUS JNO. RICE, Deputy City Manager and Town Clerk. City Hall, Dublin, 7th March, 1935.
40/B.3962. W.H.Co.

EXPORT OF WOOL TO GERMANY.
The Wool (Regulation of Export to Germany) Order, 1935, made by the Minister for Agriculture on 6th March, 1935, provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to export any Wool from Saorstat Eireann to Germany on and after 9th March, 1935, unless such person is the holder of an Export Licence, granted to him by the Minister for Agriculture authorising him to export the Wool to Germany.—Department of Agriculture, 6th March, 1935. 53/B.5241. W.H.Co.

LOCAL APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION.
POSITIONS VACANT.
Application forms for and particulars of the undermentioned posts may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, 45 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, C.8:—
1. COUNTY LIBRARIAN (whole-time, pensionable), Co. Offaly. Salary, £250 a year. Age limits, 25-40 years, but actual service (not exceeding two years) in a public library may be added to bring a candidate's age up to the minimum limit of 25 years. Competent knowledge of Irish essential.
2. HOUSE SURGEON (whole-time and non-pensionable), County Hospital, Croom, Co. Limerick. The appointment will be for two years. Salary, £3 3s. 0d. per week, with rations, apartments, fuel and light.
3. FOUR TRAINED NURSES (whole-time and pensionable), Dublin Union Workhouse. Salary, in each case, £74-£2-£104 a year, with rations, or allowance of 17/- weekly in lieu thereof.
Latest date for receiving completed application forms 20th March, 1935.
53/B.5232 W.H.Co.

COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA h-EIREANN.
(IRISH LAND COMMISSION.)
NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Works B. 227," will be received up to, but not later than, noon on the 26th March, 1935, for the Construction of a Dwellinghouse on the Lands of Rahcenglass, about 4 miles from Birr, off Birr-Kilcormack road, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office, or on the lands, at the hour of 1 p.m. on the 14th March, 1935, when an Inspector will attend there to point out site.
A copy of the Plans and Specifications may be obtained on application to this office on deposit of £1, which will be refunded on the return of the plans and specifications, the application to be clearly marked "Application for Plans" on envelope. The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
M. DEEGAN, Secretary.
Coimisiun Talmhan Na h-Eireann (Irish Land Commission), Sraid Uachtarach Mhuirbhitheann (Upper Merrion street), Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin). 53/B.5224. W.H.Co.

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Telephone No. 23062

PAVILION DUN LAOGHAIRE. 3.30 to 10.30.
RICHARD DIX, IRENE DUNNE,
CONWAY TEARLE and MARY BOLAND, in
"STINGAREE."
Romance, Music, Comedy, Exciting Drama. Hornung's Famous Outlaw Hero Lives Again! At 3.45, 6.30, and 9.15, Pictorial Magazine, etc.
EXTRA FEATURE ATTRACTION!
At 5 o'c. and 8 o'c.: "WHISPERING TONGUES," With Russell Thorndike and Malcolm Kein.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY
GREAT
BULL SHOW AND SALE
AT
BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
MARCH 7th.
10.0 a.m.—AUCTION SALE, YEARLING SHORTHORNS.
10.0 a.m.—AUCTION SALE, ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
AUCTIONEERS—GAVIN LOW, LTD., 50 Prussia street, Dublin.
Admission by Catalogue, 2/6.
EDWARD BOHANE, Director.
Ballsbridge, Dublin.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
CREATION OF STOCK.
Pursuant to the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the Regulations made thereunder, notice is hereby given that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin, acting by the Dublin City Council at a specially convened meeting held on Monday, 4th March, 1935, adopted the following resolution:—
"That under the authority and subject to the conditions of Part 5 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, the Urban Stock Regulations, 1892, 1903 and 1926, the sanctions of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health identified in the appended list to the borrowing of sums amounting in the aggregate to £1,231,625 and the Consent Order of the said Minister entitled the Dublin County Borough (Stock) Order, 1935, authorising the exercise of the borrowing powers of the City Corporation in respect of the said sum of £1,231,625 together with the necessary expenses of the Stock Issue, by the creation and issue of Stock we do hereby create Stock to be called 'Dublin Corporation 3½ per cent. Redeemable Stock, 1955/80,' to be issued to the nominal amount of £1,350,000.
"That such Stock shall be issued at not less than £93 per cent. and shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January.
"That such Stock shall be redeemable at par on the 1st January, 1980, the Corporation having the option of redemption at par in whole or in part on or after 1st January, 1955, on giving three months' notice, and shall be transferable in books and not by deed.
"That an agreement be entered into with the Revenue Commissioners in Saorstat Eireann for payment of a composition for Stamp Duty on transfers of the Stock to be issued under this resolution."

APPENDIX.

Amount of Loan	Purpose.	Date, etc., of Letter conveying sanction of Minister for Local Government and Public Health.
£ 38,000 (balance of £194,000).	Cook Street Housing Scheme (Sections 1 and 2).	2nd November, 1933 (H. 123940/1933, C.B. Bhaile Atha Cliath).
£ 500,000	Crumlin Housing Scheme.	
35,000	Aldborough House Housing Scheme (1st Section).	
13,500	Mountrath Street Housing Scheme.	2nd August, 1934 (H. 93035, 1934, C.B. Bhaile Atha Cliath).
261,000	North Lotts Housing Scheme.	
36,000	North Cumberland Street Housing Scheme.	
200,000	Making advances to borrowers under Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.	10th July, 1934 (H.86174,34)
50,000	Making advances to borrowers under Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.	31st July, 1934 (H.91372/34)
75,000	Widening of South Great George's street.	9th July, 1934 (S.71953/34)
23,125	Acquisition, etc., of premises, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward Street	22nd December, 1933 (S. 141999/33).

IGNATIUS JNO. RICE,
Deputy City Manager and Town Clerk,
Office of the City Manager and Town Clerk,
City Hall, Dublin.
5th March, 1935.

TRINITY COLLEGE MISSION IN BELFAST.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MISSION
Will be held
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), MARCH 7th, 1935,
In the
MUSEUM BUILDING, TRINITY COLLEGE.
The Chair will be taken at 4.30 p.m. by the REV. PROFESSOR, J. E. L. OULTON, D.D.
The Meeting will be Addressed by the
REV. P. A. G. SHEPPARD, B.A.
(Head of the Mission), and the
REV. R. J. MOORE (Rector of St. Mary's, Belfast).
Tea, 4 p.m.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.
SPECIAL LENTEN ADDRESSES
EACH THURSDAY DURING LENT,
4 p.m.
General Subject—"CRITICAL PERIODS IN THE CHURCH'S HISTORY."
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, MARCH 7th.
"THE PERSECUTION UNDER THE EMPEROR DECIUS."
Preacher—The REV. CANON E. J. YOUNG, B.D.

HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSION, 1935.
THE ANNUAL SALE
Will be held (D.V.) on
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, March 7th and 8th, in the C.M.S. HALL, 35 MOLESWORTH STREET.
Admission 6d., from 12.45 to 6 o'clock each day. Luncheons and Teas.

DREADNOUGHT SYSTEM OF DRESSCUTTING.
MRS. J. A. BOND
(OF SOUTHPORT),
Will Give Free to Ladies,
On TUESDAY NEXT
12th MARCH, at 3 and 7.30 p.m.,
In MANSION HOUSE,
DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN,
An Interesting and Instructive Demonstration,
On
"DRESSES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM."
Classes will be formed.
Teacher ..... MRS. R. SANDERSON.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
CLERK OF WORKS WANTED.
The Corporation of Dublin requires the services of a competent Clerk of Works in connection with the reconstruction in reinforced concrete of Harberton Bridge, Grand Canal. Applicants must submit evidence of their experience on similar work, and furnish copies of three recent testimonials. Preference will be given to qualified engineers with experience of bridge construction.
The salary for the position will be £6 6s. 0d. per week, and the appointment will be for a period not exceeding six months.
Applications endorsed "Clerk of Works," should reach the City Manager and Town Clerk, Streets Section, 29 Castle street, not later than Tuesday, 19th March, 1935.
IGNATIUS JNO RICE,
Deputy City Manager and Town Clerk.
City Hall, Dublin, 7th March, 1935.

THE Proprietors of Irish Free State Patent No. 290,732, entitled "IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE LINING OR COATING OF METAL PIPES AND OTHER METALLIC TUBULAR BODIES," desire to enter into arrangements with interested parties for the granting of Licences thereunder or for the sale outright of the Patent.
All communications should be addressed to—
H. B. FITZPATRICK and CO.,
Registered Patent Agents,
16-17 Lower O'Connell street, DUBLIN.

THE Proprietors of Patent No. 12644, entitled "IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO KNITTED ARTICLES AND TO METHODS OF KNITTING," desire to enter into arrangements with interested parties for the granting of Licences thereunder or for the sale outright of the Patent.
All communications should be addressed to—
H. B. FITZPATRICK and CO.,
Registered Patent Agents,
16-17 Lower O'Connell street, DUBLIN.

PATENT NO. 11146—IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO TYPOGRAPHIC COMPOSING MACHINES.
The Proprietors of the above Patent desire to enter into arrangements, by way of Licence or otherwise, for the exploitation of the invention in this country. Apply:—
BYRNE & CO.,
Patent and Trade Mark Agents,
64 MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN.

SAVOY.
WEEK DAYS ..... CONTINUOUS ..... 2 to 11.
LAST DAY.
SUPERB DOUBLE FEATURE SHOW
CLARK GABLE
CLAUDETTE COLBERT.
IN
"IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT."
THE ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL FILM OF 1934.
SHOWING AT 2.0, 4.35, 7.10, 9.45.
ALSO
"URGENT CALL,"
SHOWING 3.20, 5.55, 8.30.
TO-MORROW.
TWO SPLENDID FEATURES.
JOAN BLONDELL & PAT O'BRIEN
IN
"I'VE GOT YOUR NUMBER."
ALSO
JEAN MUIR, in
"AS THE EARTH TURNS"

CAPITOL.
DAILY ..... 2.30 to 11 o'c. ..... CONTINUOUS.
THREE GREAT STARS,
GARY COOPER, CAROLE LOMBARD, SHIRLEY TEMPLE,
In
"NOW AND FOR EVER."
One look . . . and the three of them fell . . . for each other!
Showing at 2.30, 4.50, 7.10, 9.30.
CAFE OPEN ALL DAY.

WEATHER FORECAST

General Inference.—An anti-cyclone centred off the mouth of the English Channel extends over most of the British Isles. Except for occasional rain or drizzle in the extreme north-west, weather will be mainly fair.

North-West Ireland.—Moderate or fresh south-west or south wind; perhaps strong locally; cloudy; local rain or drizzle; mild.

North-East and South-East Ireland.—Light or moderate south-west or south wind, fresh locally; cloudy; bright intervals; mild.

South-West Ireland.—Moderate or fresh southerly wind; cloudy; bright intervals; mild.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Light or moderate variable to south-west or south wind; mainly fair; local coastal mist early; sea slight or moderate.

Dixon and Hempenstall. Barometers and Thermometers.—12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

Feb.	Bar.	Thermometer. Temp. 9 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Grass Min.	Wind.	Rain m.m	Sun hour
28	29.158	38.8	51	39	30	W.S.W.	0.45	1.9
Mar.								
1	29.238	43.0	46	36	24	E.	1.4	0.0
2	29.890	45.8	54	38	38	S.S.W.	2.3	6.1
3	30.209	40.8	50	40	30	S.W.	0.7	7.5
4	30.246	46.7	53	36	23	W.S.W.	—	7.8
5	30.387	46.2	52	41	29	W.	trace	4.0
6	30.538	51.8	55	46	40	W.N.W.	0.1	0.9

THE SUN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Rises	7. 1	6.59
Sets	6.13	6.15
Lighting-up Time	6.43	6.45

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN.

Morning	12.36	1.18
Evening	12.54	1.35

AT OTHER PORTS.

	Morning.	Evening.
Belfast	12. 1	12.20
Cork	4.26	4.34
Drogheda	12.24	12.32
Dundalk	12.21	12.29
Galway	6.31	6.56
Sligo	6.51	7. 9
Waterford	7.58	8.17
Londonderry	9.44	10.15

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

High and Circuit Courts—Four Courts, 11 a.m.
Circuit Criminal Court—Green street, 11 a.m.
Military Tribunal—Collins Barracks, 11 a.m.
Dublin Port Board—1 p.m.
Dail—3 p.m.
R.D.S. Meeting—3 p.m.
R.D.S. Bull Sale.
Christian Art Academy Lecture—42 Upper Mount street, 8 p.m.
Dublin United Missionary Council, Dawson street, 8 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"See You To-Night."
Olympia Theatre—"Sandy's Here Again."
Gate Theatre—"Three Leopards."
Theatre de Luxe—"Girl in Danger" and "Most Precious Thing in Life."
Metropole Cinema—"The Pursuit of Happiness" and "Ladies Should Listen."
Grafton Cinema—"Dirty Work."
Grand Central Cinema—"Broken Rosary" and "Biblical Palestine."
Corinthian Cinema—"The House of Doom" and "Badge of Honour."
Carlton Cinema—"The Unfinished Symphony."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire — "Stingaree" and "Whispering Tongues."
Savoy Cinema—"It Happened One Night" and "Urgent Call."
Capitol Cinema—"Now and For Ever."
Sackville Cinema—"Smoke Lightning" and "I'm an Explosive."

The Irish Times.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1935.

NEWS SUMMARY

IRELAND

Two conferences were held in Dublin yesterday between the Minister for Industry and Commerce and representatives of the tram and railway strikers respectively. The tramway conference is believed to have made some progress in the direction of a settlement, but as no further railway conference was arranged, it is possible that little advance was made.—(Page 7.)

In the Dail yesterday Dr. Ryan, Minister for Agriculture, stated that a bill will be introduced before Easter under which the millers will pay the full price for wheat as they receive it from the farmer, and will pass any increased cost to the user of the flour.—(Page 11.)

Mr. T. C. Courtney, B.E., yesterday continued the inquiry into the application of Dun Laoghaire Borough Corporation for a Provisional Order to incorporate 5,268 acres of the County Health District of County Dublin in the Dun Laoghaire borough area. Witnesses on behalf of the Dun Laoghaire Corporation and the Dublin County Council gave evidence, and the inquiry was adjourned.—(Page 5.)

There was severe criticism of the Government and Mr. Pollock at a Unionist meeting in Belfast last night.—(Page 7.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The debate on the Committee stage of the Government of India Bill, in the House of Commons last night, was concerned with the constitution of the Federal Legislature, and the question whether the mode of election should be direct or indirect.—(Page 8.)

The British Navy Estimates for 1935 amount to £60,050,000, an increase of £3,500,000 on last year's net total. Provision is made for an increase of 2,000 in the *personnel* of the Fleet.—(Page 8.)

ABROAD

There is little change in connection with the Greek revolt. The property of rebels is to be confiscated.—(Page 7.)

Suggestions that Baron von Neurath may be coming to London are regarded in well-informed quarters in Berlin as a piece of speculation for which at present there is no justification in fact. It is said that such a visit would not be in line with the present development of events.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING

At Sandown Park yesterday Prince Mario won the Sandown Open Trial Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL

London Stock Markets were dull and weak. Nearly all factors were unfavourable. Gilt-edged Stock showed a general fall.—(Page 12.)

Sterling again fell sharply. Gold rose 1s. 5½d. to a new high record of 149s. 4d. per oz., and £405,000 was sold. Silver was also dearer.—(Page 12.)

Dublin Market was small and dull, and prices were generally unchanged.—(Page 12.)

The Tramways Strike

The strike on the Dublin tramway and omnibus system enters its fifth day this morning, and, although there have been various comings and goings between the unions and the Government, the dispute seems to be as far from settlement as ever it was. Let us say at once that, in our opinion, there never has been a more wanton attack on the rights of the people of Dublin. Six years ago, when there was a tramway strike in the capital, the general public had a certain amount of sympathy with the men; on this occasion it can have none. The strike began in consequence of the dismissal of an omnibus driver who had been charged with dangerous driving. If this man had been dismissed unjustly or without sufficient cause, there might have been an excuse for the complete stoppage of the city's transport services. No reasonable man could object to the principle that any body of workers has the right to protect the interests of any one of its members. The Free State Government brought the matter before a Court of Inquiry, in the person of Judge Shannon, who decided that the man who had been dismissed had been guilty of dangerous driving; and, although this judgment was not binding on either party to the dispute, one would have thought that it would have settled the matter. Before Judge Shannon delivered judgment, however, the strikers held a meeting at which it was decided that, whether or not the dismissed driver had been guilty of dangerous driving, the stoppage would continue. They insisted that they would not return to work until the whole question of hours, wages and conditions of labour should have been settled to their satisfaction. In other words, they changed the entire basis of the strike. It seems that certain "demands" were placed before the Tramways Company some months ago, and, having brought the tramcars and omnibuses to a stand-still, the men refuse to go back to work now until the company shall have met their case.

We are not concerned with the justice or injustice of the tramway workers' claims on the company. They may be entirely reasonable, or they may be absurd. The point is that, having declared a strike on one pretext, the trade unions concerned now are continuing it on another, and that in the meanwhile the citizens of Dublin are being held up to ransom. It is a cruel strike. Thousands of young girls, who have small jobs in the city and live in the suburbs, not only are forced now to walk to and from their offices, but are unable to go home for their midday meal. These girls, in the vast majority of cases, cannot afford to have luncheon in town, and they are suffering not only inconvenience, but real hardship. One can imagine the conditions that would have prevailed in Dublin during the last few days if the weather had happened to be bad. Have the strikers no consideration for the general public, or are they thinking merely of themselves? The Dublin tramway workers are a very decent body of men. The travelling public finds them almost invariably courteous and helpful, and there are no better humoured officials in the world. We cannot understand, therefore, how men of this type have allowed themselves to be led into action for which there really can be no excuse. If they have a dispute with the Tramways Company, conciliation machinery has been established to deal with all matters concerning wages and conditions, and they surely could have given that machinery a chance before they deprived the public of its services. Their precipitate action has been grossly unfair to the people of Dublin. When the strike began last Sunday there was not a word about wages or conditions: the only cause of the stoppage was the dismissal of Driver Lawler. Although it is a fact that the decision to continue the strike was taken before Judge Shannon had delivered judgment, it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the new issues were introduced because the men's leaders knew that they had no case.

Speaking at a meeting in Dublin on Tuesday, Senator Kennedy, who is Vice-President of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, said that the city's transport services ought to be controlled either by the State or by the municipality; "but," he added, "possibly the next best thing is a private monopoly." In other words, the existing conditions in Dublin are almost ideal from the strikers' point of view. These conditions have arisen out of the fact that Mr. Sean Lemass has given the Dublin United Tramways Company a monopoly of the city's transport. During the last tramway strike citizens were able to avail themselves of alternative forms of transport; numbers of private omnibuses were at their disposal, and the inconvenience, although severe, was reduced to a minimum. Now there is no such choice. The tramway company has a monopoly of the omnibuses that ply in and about the city, and, in the absence of competitive services, the unhappy citizen is left to his own devices. We express no opinion on the wisdom or unwisdom of a transport monopoly; but we do say that, as Mr. Lemass was responsible for the grant of the monopoly to the tramway company, he now has a very definite responsibility towards the travelling public. We learn that he has had a meeting with representatives of the trade unions which are concerned in the stoppage, and that certain suggestions were made which the Minister is considering. These suggestions, we presume, will be brought before the notice of the tramway company to-day; and it is possible that they may lead to a settlement. We feel very strongly, however, that the Minister must not allow a resumption of work to be delayed while masters and men haggle over terms. There is not a shadow of an excuse for prolongation of the stoppage. If the men have grievances they can be redressed, but not while the general public is being penalised. An immediate resumption of all the services ought to be the first step, and the public will look to Mr. Lemass to insist on it.

T. G. Masaryk

To-day the Czechoslovak Republic celebrates the eighty-fifth birthday of its founder and first President, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk. The War brought many great statesmen to light, but none, perhaps, greater than Masaryk, whose work appears more remarkable from the fact that it was undertaken and carried to completion at an age when most men have abandoned all thought of political activity. When the War broke out Masaryk was a professor in the University of Prague. He was an intense nationalist, and the War seemed to him to provide an opportunity for the unifying of the Czechs and Slovaks into a single, independent nation. Since the battle of the White Mountain, in 1620, the Czechs had been a subject race under the Austro-Hungarian Crown, but the spirit of independence had not died, and Masaryk set himself to guide it into practical channels. Shortly after the War began he conspired with Edvard Benesh (who is now Czechoslovakia's Minister for Foreign Affairs), made his way out of Prague, and began a tour of the Allied nations—without funds and without help. He travelled throughout Europe and America, instilling his desire for Czech and Slovak independence into the ears of the Allied statesmen. They paid little attention; and it was only when the old Russian order had begun to crumble, and a body of Czech soldiers from the Austrian Army fought its way through the Red forces in Siberia, that the rest of Europe really took notice. Once the victorious Powers discovered, however, that such a nation as the Czechoslovaks really existed, and aspired ardently towards independence, the rest was easy. The Czechoslovak State came into existence in the autumn of 1918, and was recognised as an independent republic by the Treaty of St. Germain, with T. G. Masaryk as its first President. Under his guidance the Republic, with its mixed population of Czechoslovaks, Germans, Hungarians, Russians and Poles, has prospered. It has realised his dream of unity in diversity—a nation whose German and Hungarian minorities remain German and Hungarian in speech, in education, in everything but allegiance. Therein it furnishes a lesson to the countries that confound nationalism with race, and, in consequence, have narrowed their outlook and have strewn thorns in their path. In its firm democracy, too, Czechoslovakia commands the attentive respect of the world. It is now the only democratic nation in Central Europe, and has maintained the tradition through fifteen years, during which it has been surrounded by hostile dictator-States, awaiting and hastening the day when Czechoslovakia will become like themselves. The honour of this achievement is due very largely to the President who brought a State into being, and has guided it amid Europe's chaos by the light of his own unflinching principles.

Encore

A dangerous precedent has been set by a Russian *danseuse*. A ballet was being presented at a certain theatre in London, and during the second act of the performance the lady in question was called upon to execute a very strenuous dance. To the audience it seemed as if she had done her work well; but the *danseuse* believed that there was room for improvement. She asked the orchestra for an encore, and proceeded to go through the whole thing again. This time she pronounced herself satisfied, and the ballet was permitted to continue. In this instance the audience undoubtedly must have been pleased; but if less talented artists should decide to exercise a similar prerogative, theatre patrons will find themselves in an unenviable position. There is a case on record of an actor who had only one line to speak in a play which dealt with the Punic wars. When a soldier hurried into his tent with the news that the enemy general had been captured this man had to say: "Cut off his head." It was a good line, if a little brief. On the first night of the play the soldier hurried in, according to schedule, and very quickly said that they had captured the enemy general and cut off his head. For the man in the tent the play was over. Under the new system, however, he would have been able to stop the performance, and explain to the audience that the execution order was to have come from him, and from him alone. The scene would be repeated; but by now the line would have lost its sting. In the case of the ballet dancer the audience did not know exactly what was coming. Perhaps during the encore she would do herself an injury in her efforts to improve upon her first performance. Where the Punic warrior was concerned, however, the whole "house" would have had a fairly shrewd idea that he was about to pronounce sentence of death on the opposing general. In these circumstances its interest must have waned. It is bad enough when the other members of the audience persistently recall a performer in whom you yourself cannot see a single redeeming feature; but if the performer may demand his own encore the situation is considerably worse.

Train Speeds

The craze for "records" is a characteristic of this generation, and it may be doubted whether many of them serve any useful purpose beyond that of advertisement. On Tuesday, however, a British railway train reached a speed of 108 miles an hour—a higher speed than any yet attained by a steam locomotive—and the achievement has a definite practical value. Within recent years the supremacy of coal has been challenged in various fields, including the field of railway transport. Oil has begun to take its place, both for steam-driven engines and for those working on the Diesel system, and experiments on the Continent seemed to show that oil was the best medium. If the conclusion were true it would naturally involve great changes on the British railways. In order to keep abreast of the times they might have to convert many of their locomotives to oil, or even to scrap them altogether, while the effect of such a policy on the British coal industry needs no description. The experiment carried out by the London and North-Eastern Railway on Tuesday shows that coal-driven engines cannot be looked upon as obsolete, and that, on the contrary, the British companies would be very foolish to abandon them. Apart from the record speed attained, the train, consisting of three coaches, a dining car, and two vans, covered the 268 miles from Newcastle to London in 230 minutes, at an average speed of nearly seventy miles an hour. The Diesel train which has attracted most attention—the "Flying Hamburger"—could not have covered the same distance in less than 252 minutes, and could not have carried more than half the number of passengers. The Newcastle-London record is not, of course, an indication of what an express train can be made to do under normal conditions, when the load would be very much greater. Nevertheless, it is a valuable vindication of the policy that is being followed by the British companies.

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King continues to spend his time very quietly at Compton Place, but the Queen is taking many drives through the interesting parts of the country around Eastbourne, and has visited Alfriston, where she spent some time at the old church and also inspected the Clergy House, the Star Inn, and the Market Cross. At Lullington she inspected the smallest church in England, and was interested in the antiquities at Wilmington. Before returning to Compton Place she was entertained at tea at Folkington Manor by Colonel Roland Gwynne, ex-Mayor of Eastbourne.

The Princess Royal visited the Florence Nightingale Hospital for Gentlewomen in Lisson Grove, London, N.W., yesterday, where the committee and supporters gave Her Royal Highness a cordial reception.

The King and Queen of Denmark, who left Cannes on Tuesday, are travelling *via* Milan and Berlin to Copenhagen. Princess Helena Victoria, who is leaving on Saturday for Sweden, may break her return journey to England by a short stay in Denmark.

The Marchioness of Milford Haven, who has been staying in Sweden, returned to England on last Monday.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon celebrated the 73rd anniversary of his birthday yesterday. It was also the birthday of Lord Glanely, the Hon. Michael Biddulph, elder son and heir of Lord Biddulph; Sir Percival Marling, V.C., and Sir Alexander Boyle.

Ishbel Marchioness of Aberdeen has returned from the Continent, and is in residence at Camphill, near Aberdeen. The Marquess and Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair will spend Easter at Haddo House, Aberdeen.

The Countess of Donoughmore has returned to Knocklofty, Co. Tipperary, from England. Lady Widerson has arrived at her residence in Co. Waterford. Lady Shuckburgh, who has been paying visits in Ireland, has returned to London. Colonel and Lady Ruth Balfour, with Miss Nora Balfour, will spend the early part of the season at 2 Grosvenor Crescent, London. Lady MacMichael has returned from Tanganyika and will reside at 5 Sloane Court, London, for the spring.

The Earl of Dalhousie has returned to Brechin Castle, Angus, where he will entertain a large family party, including his mother, the Countess of Dalhousie, for Easter. Lord and Lady Kinnaird will spend Easter at Rossie Priory, their seat in Perthshire. Major-General Sir James and Lady Burnett of Leys, with their daughter, have arrived in London from their tour in Spain.

The Hon. Mrs. Barry has left Ongar, Clonsilla, for Madeira to stay with her sister, the Hon. Lady McCalmont.

Mrs. Kent has returned to 71 Grafton street from London.

Switzers have received a new collection of large-size Coats, expressly designed for Matrons, in Fine Tweeds, Suitings and other charming Materials. The prices are moderate.
At 3 p.m. to-day and to-morrow (Friday) the last of the series of Special "Twilfit" Corsetry Demonstrations will be held in Switzers Corset Salon. Experienced London Corsetiere in attendance.
Holmes', George's street—Just delivered, a nice selection of Tweed Suits and Coats for Spring wear. Moderately priced.
Holmes', George's street — "Chilprufe" Underwear for Ladies, Children, and Men Illustrated Catalogue free.
Miss Tanner has returned. Call and see our new Spring collection of smart Hats.—Tanner and Shire, 11 Wicklow street.
Spring Suits at Slyne's for 4½ gns.—Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Among the arrivals were:—Mr. and Mrs. Largrove, Mr. and Mrs. Shaughnessy, Mrs. W. Warren, Mr. Holden, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Brotterton, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Berg, Mr. Coates, Mr. J. Melton, Mrs. L. C. Whatham, Captain and Mrs. M. C. Grove, Miss C. D. Grove, Miss L. Clifton, Miss Keen, Mr. Barrett, Mr

TRAM STRIKE PEACE MOVES

MINISTER SEES UNIONS' REPRESENTATIVES

IMPROVED POSITION ON RAILWAYS

"WORK OR GET OUT" ORDER FROM COMPANY

THERE were peace moves yesterday afternoon in the Dublin tramways dispute. Representatives of the Amalgamated and Irish Transport and General Workers' Union met the Minister for Industry and Commerce by invitation.

The unions made certain suggestions for a settlement of the dispute, and Mr. Lemass is at present considering these proposals. It is understood that there will be further developments to-day, and that the company's views on the proposals will be taken by the Minister.

It is hoped that Mr. Lemass's intervention will lead to an early meeting between the parties.

The sixth day of the stay-in strike on the Great Southern Railways was probably the most eventful since the stoppage began.

Yesterday's happenings cleared the air considerably, and there is now every prospect of an early restoration of virtually normal services on the line.

The main line between Dublin and Cork has been re-opened completely, and, although only the same number of trains ran as on the previous day, the service yesterday was carried on under less difficulty.

Mr. R. McLoughlin, General Secretary, Federation of Irish Rail and Road Workers, and members of the Executive Committee of the union, were received by Mr. Sean Lemass at Government Building last night. No statement was issued at the close of the meeting, but the Secretary of the Federation said that no further conference had been arranged.

NOT SATISFIED WITH JUDGE'S DECISION

Mr. Gilbert Lynch, secretary to the Tram and Omnibus Strike Committee, has sent the following letter to Mr. J. Leyden, Department of Industry and Commerce, yesterday:—

"Your letter of the 5th inst., addressed to the Secretary of the A.T.G.W.U., conveying the decision of the Court of Inquiry, was placed before a meeting of the Strike Committee, when I was instructed to say, on their behalf, that they are not satisfied that such decision is in accordance with facts as disclosed at the Court of Inquiry, and therefore they are of opinion that the inordinate delay in dealing with their claim for a restoration of the 'cuts' and their claim for an agreement covering 'bus workers' wages and conditions justified them in coming to the decision that, before resuming work, there should be a settlement arrived at on their claims, which have now been before the company and the Minister for several months. I am further instructed to say that we are prepared at any time to discuss these matters with the company and the Minister."

FROM ENGLAND

Mr. George Gleave, National Officer of the Road Transport Section, A.T.G.W.U., arrived in Dublin from headquarters last night to keep in direct touch with the position.

Mr. Gleave was present during the 1929 tramway strike and took part in the negotiations.

Pickets were on duty yesterday, although, now that five days have passed without the Tramways Company attempting to run a service, their duties were purely nominal.

CONFERENCE

At yesterday's meeting between the Minister for Industry and Commerce and the unions' representatives Mr. Lemass was accompanied by Messrs. J. Leyden and D. Sullivan, of the Department.

Messrs. Sam Kyle, Area Secretary; E. P. Hart, National Organiser; G. Lynch, General Organiser; T. Casey, Branch Secretary; T. Dolan, W. Buckley, E. Malone, H. Hirst, T. Corry and J. Bryan represented the A.T.G.W.U.

The I.T.G.W.U. was represented by Messrs. William O'Brien, General Secretary; D. O'Hanlon, Branch Secretary; J. O'Neill, Michael Higgins, P. Tracy, E. Smith and Senator T. Kennedy.

A report on the conference was submitted by the representatives to the Joint Strike Committee last night.

The Joint Strike Committee emphasised that the decision to bring the issue of the wages claim into the present dispute was taken before the decision of the Court of Inquiry was known to the unions. The Court had adjourned before the mass meeting in the Olympia Theatre took place, but Judge Shannon had not given his decision.

TRAINS LATE—BUT ARRIVING

SIGNALMEN CAUSE DELAYS ON BRAY LINE

On the western sections of the Great Southern Railways' system yesterday the hold-up at Broadstone and Mullingar continued during the earlier part of the day, and the mail train at 7 a.m. did not run. Later, however, the difficulties at Mullingar were overcome, and the train for Galway, which had been held up, continued its journey.

The Dublin-bound train from the West arrived at Broadstone at 2.15 p.m., almost two hours late. Later trains ran at approximately the normal times.

The North Wall goods dépôt has ceased to take delivery of merchandise as a result of the strike, and the situation in this area was not relieved during the day. No goods trains are running on this section of the line.

BRAY LINE

In the morning there was some difficulty in connection with the Bray to Dublin service, and the 8.30 a.m. from Bray did not run. Later trains up to 10.40 a.m. ran almost to time, but the 10.40 to Harcourt street did not depart until 11.5, when another train should have been leaving for Amiens street. Shorter delays continued in the service until about 4 p.m., when there was a complete stoppage, lasting about an hour.

This stoppage was occasioned by the refusal of a signalman at Blackrock to carry on his work. When this difficulty was surmounted a second signalman at Merrion refused to "take" a train. It was not until about 5.30 that the service again was normal.

Before this hour the notice period had expired, and in accordance with the company's published instructions the men signing on were required to carry out their duties or leave the premises. At Amiens Street Station the men, irrespective of whether they were members of the National Union of Railwaymen or the Federation of Irish Rail and Road Workers, decided to work.

DISMISSED

Some of the staff at Bray refused to carry out their duties and were dismissed. At North Wall the men refused to carry out their duties or to accept dismissal. They remained on the premises, and the company later decided that they should not be admitted in future.

There were also dismissals at Broadstone and Kingsbridge. It is estimated by an official of the Federation that about 600 men in all received notice.

Where these notices were accepted the dismissed men took up picket duty, and some carters who were sent to Kingsbridge in the afternoon refused to pass the picket.

A complicated situation would have arisen at the Engineering Shops at Inchicore, where a counter-strike against the Federation has been in progress since Monday, were it not for the action of the Dublin Trades Union Council.

The strikers here would also have been covered by the dismissal notices, but a deputation from the Council waited on officials of the company yesterday morning and discussed the whole position. It was decided that the parties would meet again to-day, and that in the meantime the bodymakers, painters and trimmers on strike would resume work pending the result of the second conference.

REGULATIONS

Mr. C. D. Watters, National Union of Railwaymen, said yesterday that the reference—in a statement by the Secretary of the Federation—to the company ignoring the Board of Trade regulations in the running of its emergency services was ridiculous, as the Board of Trade regulations referred to were the British regulations, which do not operate in the Irish Free State and have not been in operation since 1922.

He added that transport in this country was carried on under the regulations laid down by the Minister for Industry and Commerce, and that these regulations assured Irish citizens of comfort and security of travel.

The Federation refuses to disclose its policy, and it is difficult to say whether men who have reported for duty, and are at present working, will continue their duties to-day. An official of the Federation claimed last night that the men were eager for a complete strike call, and that they were only being restrained from action with difficulty.

Last night there were rumours of further stoppages on branch lines, but these were not confirmed by the company, who are confident that the situation is now well in hand.

Executive instructions have been issued to the members of the N.U.R. and the A.S.L.E. and F. to remain at work and to carry out their duties as usual. As mass meetings of the members have already decided to carry on, the decisions of the executive committees are in accordance with the men's desires.

FEDERATION'S CIRCULAR TO MEMBERS

The following circular, headed "Instructions to Members in 'Effected' Areas," was issued on Tuesday, March 5th, by the Federation of Irish Rail and Road Workers, 122 Upper Dorset street, Dublin:—

Contigued in Page 8, Column 3.)

NO WORD FROM BERLIN

HITLER-SIMON TALKS

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

WHITE PAPER WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN

THE plans for Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin, and his later journey to Moscow and Warsaw, are dependent upon a further communication from the German Government. Since the German request on Tuesday for a postponement of the Anglo-German talks because of Herr Hitler's cold there has been no suggestion from Berlin of another date.

The British Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, considered the effects of the Berlin postponement upon the plans for contact with the Russian and Polish Governments. One possible course was that the Foreign Secretary should go to Moscow and Warsaw first, and should then return to London pending Herr Hitler's recovery.

The Cabinet, as could be gathered from Sir John Simon's answers in the House of Commons, felt that until there was some further word from the German Government there could be no major alteration in the plans for the series of international talks.

GERMAN REGRET

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury, Leader of the Opposition, asked the Foreign Secretary whether he had any statement to make as to the postponement of his visit to Berlin.

Sir John Simon replied that the German Chancellor, having caught cold during his visit to the Saar, was suffering from great hoarseness, and owing to his doctor's orders the conversations which he had arranged to take place this week with British Ministers would, therefore, to the German Government's great regret, have to be postponed to a later date.

Mr. Lansbury asked if there was any idea yet when the meeting would take place.

Sir John Simon—I am in communication with the German Government on this subject.

Mr. Lansbury asked if the Foreign Secretary would advise his colleagues to withdraw the White Paper until after the conversations.

"No, sir, certainly not," replied Sir John, amidst cheers. "I can hardly imagine that anyone would wish to take seriously the suggestion that if we have a statement to make we should reserve it until after the conversations have taken place."

It is felt in diplomatic circles that if resentment at the British arms statement is a reason for the postponement, diplomatic exchanges on that subject should not be long delayed.

A suggestion that Baron von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, might pay a visit to London shortly is regarded in well-informed Berlin circles as pure speculation.

BRITAIN'S "BOY SOLDIERS"

NAZI PRESS ALLEGES MILITARISM

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

A strange counter-attack from Germany, alleging "militarisation of Britain's youth," and especially of Eton boys, is made by the official evening paper of the Nazi Party, the *Angriff*, to-night.

The paper first complains that British news films are always featuring boys "on marches, parades, and military preparations of all kinds."

It continues: "The boys laugh and look happy, and they have good reason so to do; for they are militarily trained with that thoroughness which gives the whole generation a feeling of safety and satisfaction.

"The State makes available considerable sums for this purpose. There are special chairs for British generals at British universities to lecture on military science and the problems of conducting war. Aeroplanes, tanks, machine-guns and all the necessary materials for modern warfare are available for the students.

"There are cadet corps and officers' training corps: there are Boy Scouts and rifle clubs, and even religious communities have formations for giving military training to their members."

"The British Ministers who prepared the White Paper," the paper continues, "have sons at Oxford and Cambridge, and relatives at Eton. Every year a big parade of the school troops, taken by generals from the War Ministry, forms a welcome change in the programme of week-end excursions."

"Such is the training of youth in England," the writer concludes. "In Germany it is different. We have neither the possibility nor the means for such a comprehensive military training of our youth."

ACCIDENTS IN KILDARE

FOUR INJURED

Four people sustained injuries at Kill, County Kildare, yesterday morning, when a saloon motor-car returning from Dublin came into collision with a lorry.

The names of the injured are:—

Eileen Herterick, Naas;

Freddie Herterick, Dublin, driver of the motor car;

Mr. Thomas Foley, Naas; and

Miss Maisie Ryan, Naas.

Foley and Herterick were rendered unconscious, while the two girls sustained severe fractures of the head and body bruises.

The party, it appears, were returning from a dance in the city, and the accident occurred while rounding a dangerous bend approaching the village of Kill.

Dr. Morrissey had the injured removed in his own car to Naas, where, in the case of the girls, several stitches to head and face were necessary.

The lorry (whose driver had a narrow escape) and the motor car were wrecked.

Some time later Mr. J. Counihan, Newbridge, who was coming from Dublin, drove over a ditch in an effort to avoid the wreckage, and, later still, Mr. T. Pallin (jun.) and a woman passenger, who were driving to the Curragh, dashed into a wall at the same point.

Both cars were wrecked, but the occupants were unhurt.

Inquiries last evening elicited that the four injured parties are progressing favourably.

THE OTTAWA AGREEMENTS

VARIATIONS OR LEVY NECESSARY

LIVESTOCK TRADE FACING RUIN

A WHITE PAPER issued in London yesterday announced that if the agreement of the Dominions concerned cannot be obtained on a levy on meat imports, the Government will have no alternative but to regulate, during the currency of existing agreements, the quantity of meat imports.

Referring to the serious decline in the prices of fat and store cattle in the United Kingdom the White Paper says that it is clearly impossible for the Government to acquiesce in a situation which threatens ruin to the live-stock industry, and it is the firm intention of the Government to safeguard the position of the industry.

Having regard to the terms of the Ottawa and Argentine agreements the only practicable means at present available to them is a drastic reduction of imports of meat from all sources.

If, however, the consent of the Dominions concerned and of Argentina can be obtained to the necessary variation of their respective agreements, it would be possible to deal with the situation by the imposition of a levy upon imports. The Government desire to assist the United Kingdom live-stock industry from the proceeds of a levy on imports—with a preference to the Dominions.

The question, therefore, arises whether, with the consent of the Governments concerned, a levy should be imposed forthwith as an alternative to the drastic reduction of imports.

BANKS AND BUSINESS

A WARNING NOTE

Speaking at the annual general meeting of Messrs. Todd, Burns and Co., Dublin, yesterday, Dr. Lorcan Sherlock (the chairman), in the course of his speech, said:—

"Having mentioned our bank credit balance, it is, perhaps, advisable to make a reference generally to our banking institutions and methods. For some time past we have been hearing of demands for different kinds of revolution in our system of banking, currency and credit. They mainly emanated from men who have no proved experience of these difficult matters, and in some cases from men who have not made any substantial success in their own activities. I am glad that the Government, instead of giving way to any ill-informed criticism, thought it right to appoint a Banking Commission to consider all the problems incidental to currency and credit, and I venture to express the hope that due regard will be given to the solidity and strength of our banks, which have stood very many difficult strains immediately after the opening of the Great War, and arising from the economic chaos which was the outcome of the war.

"Those in control are men of wide experience and knowledge, and if public opinion is being formed for the purpose of creating changes it is well that those that have the great responsibilities of maintaining industries and factories should make known their views. Currency and credit are very delicate matters for public agitation, and I suggest that any attempt to proceed quickly for substantial changes in the system might easily result in creating financial panic, which would not alone strike at the banks, but also at the controllers of industry, and inevitably result in creating widespread unemployment and poverty."

ARMED RAID IN KILDARE

TILL RIFLED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NAAS, Wednesday.

This morning two armed and masked men drove up in a motor car to the grocery premises of Mr. Cummins, Prosperous, and, presenting revolvers at the proprietor, ordered him to put his hands up.

The proprietor having done so, the raiders got behind the counter, and opening the till took all the cash available, including five pound notes and a quantity of silver and copper.

They then left the shop, re-entered the motor car and proceeded in the direction of Dublin.

Police, under Superintendent Heron, are making inquiries.

DUBLIN RECTOR'S CASE IN BELFAST

GENERAL SYNOD COURT COMMISSION

A Commission of the Court of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, which will sit in Belfast to-morrow in connection with the allegations against the rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Sandymount, Dublin, on questions of ritual, will consist of the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Derry, the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, Lord Justice Best, Mr. Justice FitzGibbon and the Recorder of Belfast.

The Bishop of Clogher will be present as an extra member if any unexpected vacancy should arise.

STRIKES IN CUBA ALSO

BOMBS AND MACHINE GUNS USED

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Wednesday.

The Customs employés here struck to-day, and as they were leaving the buildings four bombs exploded. Captain Hernandez, chief of the port police, was wounded, and four other casualties are reported.

Two hours later the civil servants at the Treasury, Education and Labour Departments struck work.

These latest strikes are being carried out in sympathy with the strike of school teachers and students, who are demanding Government grants for maintenance. On March 1st many labour organisations threatened to cease work if the teachers' and students' demands were not conceded.

A bomb exploded in the Treasury Department as the employés left to join the strikers, and one person was wounded.

While Señor Vasconcelos, a prominent politician, was riding through the town a machine-gun attack was made on his car. The politician escaped with slight injuries, but one of the inmates of the car was killed and the chauffeur and some of the bystanders were wounded.

DUMB AND BLIND JUSTICE

BINOCULARS IN THE DAIL

ARMED RAIDS UNLIMITED

ESTIMATES WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM

BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

THE absence through illness of the Minister for Justice seems to be causing his colleagues in the Dail a certain amount of unrest. Yesterday twenty-four questions were down on the Order Paper, which Mr. Ruttledge, if he had been present, would have been required to answer. They dealt with such delicate matters as "that organisation known as the Irish Republican Army," the murder of Mr. Richard More O'Ferrall, the use of arms by the Garda Siochana, bombs, armed raids, and protests against the film of the Royal wedding. It was really disturbing to read such a very long list of unsolved and singularly violent crimes; but the President, who deputised for the Minister, seemed to think things were'nt so bad.

NO ANSWER

Questions 9 and 10 were down in the name of Mr. Frank MacDermot. He wanted to know if anything was being done about certain incidents, involving the I.R.A., which had occurred in Edgeworthstown last November. The President, in a rather detached voice, said that the police were taking all the necessary steps to preserve the peace, and that the incidents mentioned, in any case, were not of a very serious nature. He returned to his papers, in which he evidently had a more vital interest.

Deputy Mulcahy was responsible for Question 12. He said the Garda was supposed to be an unarmed force, and yet the Chief Superintendent at the Naas District Court had told the Guards that if weapons were produced they were to use them, if necessary, with deadly effect. The President, however, had lost patience with the whole business. He told Deputy Mulcahy it was no time now to discuss such a wide subject, and that Questions 13 to 33 would be taken some other day. It was a laborious task to collect the information required, and he had not had sufficient notice of the Opposition's curiosity. I looked at the list of incidents. The majority of them had occurred in December last, others in September, and one or two in May. There is something to be said for a life of crime in modern Ireland. The only thing the Opposition seemed to have gained during question time was a promise that Deputy MacDermot's two questions might be raised on the adjournment this evening.

ESTIMATES AGAIN

After Deputy Dillon had explained that he could not possibly discuss either pigs or bacon without more time in which to collect his thoughts, the bill dealing with this animal was postponed till next week. The House began once more upon a number of supplementary estimates. Vote 52, for Agriculture, was taken first, and it led to a great deal of conversation between Deputies Belton and Norton. Deputy Norton, at one stage, said he did not want to make Deputy Belton's speech, and Deputy Belton replied that he was making a fairly filthy mess of his own. In the course of these estimate debates there were never more than fifteen deputies in the House, and once a new low record was touched with eight. Mr. Dillon commented on this absence of enthusiasm. He wanted some of the Government farmers to come in and discuss the agricultural vote. A count was made, and the bell did summon one or two fresh deputies; but there was something in Alderman Kelly's remark: "They'll all go out again in a minute." The debate closed with an argument between Dr. Ryan and Deputy Belton about the rotation of crops. The Minister thought wheat, wheat, root crops, wheat, would be nice; but Deputy Belton considered it merely silly. No decision was arrived at.

Later, while Mr. Dillon was speaking on an estimate for export bounties and subsidies, a woman in the public gallery gazed at him intently through a small pair of field glasses. You would not find many deputies in the Government benches who could stand doing that.

"WOULD SUCCEED DOLLFUSS"

DR. RINTELEN'S DENIAL AT TREASON TRIAL

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Wednesday.

A lively duel between the accused [illegible] and the star prosecution witness enlivened to-day's hearing of the trial before a military court of Dr. Anton Rintelen, former Cabinet Minister and Ambassador to Rome, who has pleaded not guilty to a charge of treason.

The proceedings arise out of the abortive Nazi coup of last July, when the Vienna wireless station was seized and rebel announcers broadcast the false report of the formation of a new Cabinet under Rintelen.

The witness was Dr. Funder, chief editor of the Government newspaper *Die Reichspost*, an intimate friend of the late Dr. Dollfuss, the "pocket chancellor," who was killed by the insurgents.

Dr. Funder told how, after the revolt, he fetched Dr. Rintelen to the Ministry of Defence, where he was arrested. Accusations he made against Rintelen brought spirited denials.

One lively passage occurred when Dr. Funder said that Dr. Rintelen was hostile to Dr. Dollfuss, and had expressed the opinion that he would one day succeed the Chancellor.

Dr. Rintelen completely denied both statements, and declared that the witness was prejudiced against him.

The impression left by the duel on the minds of observers in the court was that, despite his frail health, Dr. Rintelen put up a splendid show. The defence called six witnesses to testify to Rintelen's good reputation.

PILOT JUMPS FROM CRASHING 'PLANE

Mr. T. W. Campbell, a test pilot and instructor, living at Bristol, jumped and landed safely by parachute when his machine crashed and burst into flames at Stonehill, near Bristol, yesterday. He jumped from a height of several thousand feet and landed near a factory. Girl and men employés rushed to help him, but he seemed little the worse for his adventure. His machine crashed into an orchard, after narrowly missing some garages. Firemen were called, but found it wrecked.

TO RID GREECE OF REBELS

PROMISE OF PREMIER

TOWN BOMBED FROM AIR YESTERDAY

A SPECIAL law was promulgated in Athens yesterday declaring the property of all the rebels forfeit.

The Premier, M. Tsaldaris, stated that the Government would not be content with the restoration of law and order, but would rid the country of all those who conspired systematically against its peace.

The latest news from Greece shows that the centre of interest in the civil war is now in Macedonia, where the rebel supporters of M. Venizelos and General Plastiras are defying the Government forces under General Kondylis.

There has been fighting at Kavalla, on the coast of Macedonia, between rebels and loyal townsfolk. The town has been bombed and machine-gunned by Government aircraft, which has also attacked rebel concentrations at Seres.

The Government offensive across the Struma has been held up by bad weather, but units of the Greek Fleet have passed through the Strait of Euboea on their way to attack the rebel warships at Crete.

Air and sea communications between Italy and Greece are still suspended owing to the revolt.

"CRIMINALS IN ARMS"

A scathing indictment of the rebels was uttered by the Premier, M. Tsaldaris, in an interview last night.

"The struggle undertaken by the Government and the national forces to purge the country of the criminals who have taken up arms against the State and the liberties of the Greek people is to-day entering on its final and decisive stage.

"The imperturbability with which the Greek people took the shock launched against them by the abominable enemies of their peace is supporting the Government, and giving it all the power necessary to carry the fight to a successful end.

"I consider it my bounden duty to reiterate the inflexible resolve of the Government not to content itself with the restoration of order, but to rid the country once for all of those who conspire systematically against its peace, merely to serve their own personal interests and incorrigible lust for power."

A telegram of loyal support has been received by the Ministry of War from all Generals and retired officers of the Greek Army.

Three French warships have been ordered to the Piraeus, the port of Athens, for the protection of French nationals. They are the 10,000 ton cruisers Tourville and Foch, from the Riviera, and the destroyer Verdun, from Beirut (says Reuter).

FROM "THE TIMES"

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

DEFENCE WITHOUT DEFIANCE

In a leading article to-day *The Times* remarks:—The publication of the Navy Estimates yesterday completes the account of the sums which will be spent on national defence in the coming financial year. The total is £10,500,000 more than last year, and marks the end of a series of postponements of expenditure which have reflected for many years past the sincerity of successive British Governments in seeking to promote disarmament by example. This increase is not unexpected. It is common knowledge that the difficulties of the Disarmament Conference in particular, and in general the disappointment of consistent efforts towards a general measure of disarmament, compelled the Government many months ago to begin an exhaustive examination of our equipment for defence. It will be noted that actual expansion of existing defence forces is limited to the increase in the Air Force, already announced by Mr. Baldwin last July, and reaffirmed last November, when it was stated that twenty-five new squadrons would be created before the end of 1936. The expenditure upon these new squadrons and upon the ground accommodation and the equipment required by them represents, of course, an increase in strength. But practically the whole of the remaining increase in expenditure represents merely replacement, renovation or re-equipment of our existing forces, and is a measure of the state of obsolescence disclosed by the Government's inquiries.

Meanwhile, there is one reason why all those in this country who favour a collective peace system should not look askance at the Service estimates, adds *The Times*. It is essential to success that so important a party to any agreement as Great Britain should convince other parties that its power is equal to its share of the responsibility, and it has been suggested in the British memorandum itself that our present weakness destroys the effectiveness of existing or prospective agreements. The point gains additional importance from the fact that the aim of any collective system must be an ultimate reduction in the individual armaments of those who take part in it. In these estimates we are not fastening on our backs the burden of perpetually great and competing armaments, but are contributing towards a future lightening of the burden. The estimates, therefore, do not reflect conversion to the haughty, sterile and expensive theories of the isolationists, but, in so far as they do not reflect merely the filling of deficiencies in a very modest defensive system, they renew by a fresh route the search for collective security, very much as the present Government adopted tariffs after the late Mr. William Graham had sought in vain to secure a tariff truce when we were fiscally defenceless.

AMERICANS AND CANADIANS

DANISH COMMUNIST GROUP?

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday.

The utmost secrecy is being maintained regarding the arrests by the State police of two Americans, two Canadians, two Letts, two Czechs and two Danes on a charge of possessing false passports.

All the men have been living in the United States and speak English fluently, and some of them have appealed to the United States Minister, who is a woman, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, for assistance.

They are reported to have big accounts in the leading Danish banks and travellers' cheques for large sums.

It is rumoured here that the arrested men have formed a Communistic terror group to operate from Danish soil against a foreign country, probably Germany.

A specially convened meeting of the French Cabinet to-day will discuss a proposal to increase the term of military service from the present one year to two years, in order to counteract the fall in the annual levy of conscripts from 240,000 to 120,000—a result of the lower birth-rate of the war years.

"HITLERISM GONE MAD"

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

MR. POLLOCK TAKEN TO TASK

INDIGNANT BELFAST UNIONISTS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

SEVERE criticism of the Northern Government for its attitude in regard to the revaluation of Northern Ireland, the education levy, unemployment schemes, and the abolition of lay magistrates in the Courts, was the main theme in speeches which were delivered to-night at a meeting in the Unionist headquarters, Belfast, of the Cromac Unionist Association.

The criticisms, which were applauded by a large majority of the audience, were made by Mr. John Jamison, J.P., chairman of the Association, and Mr. W. J. Stewart, M.P. for South Belfast in the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Jamison said that, after receiving their valuation notices the previous day, not many of them at meetings last night got up and toasted the Northern Government, and wished them long life and happiness. Several years ago the Cromac Unionist Association suggested several amendments to the Valuation Bill, which would have prevented such excessive valuations on working-class houses.

Lord Craigavon, on platform after platform, declared that Stormont was not going to cost the people of Ulster one penny, and that the Imperial Parliament was building the Stormont Parliament and the new Law Courts; but, under the new Revaluation Bill, the Imperial Exchequer would draw £450,000 more from Northern Ireland, and in three years it would get back all the money spent upon the Parliament House and the new Law Courts, and after that they would have to continue paying this large extra sum per annum. That, he declared, was one of the things the Northern Government had done for the people of Ulster.

NO IMPRESSION

A deputation, he continued, representing that association, the Chamber of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, and the members of the Belfast Corporation waited upon Mr. Pollock, the Minister of Finance, when the valuation bill was going through Parliament. They discussed amendments with Mr. Pollock for an hour and a half, but made no impression upon him. Eventually Mr. Pollock gave a half-promise that he would look into the matter and have some of the amendments put in the bill, but nothing was done, with the result that this extra money would go to the Imperial Parliament and Northern Ireland would get no benefit from it.

The greatest mistake which the Government had made was the introduction of the magistrates bill. Three-quarters of the magistrates of Northern Ireland were Protestants.

THE ORANGE ORDER

"I am sorry I touch the Orange Order in this matter," the chairman proceeded, "but gentlemen who worked night and day to establish this Government on democratic lines are about to be thrown on the scrap-heap, as the Government has no further use for them. We all know that the magistrates of Ulster are the back-bone of the country, and that they have stood loyally by the Government in everything they have done, but I think the time has arrived to call upon the Government to halt. Three-quarters of the magistrates are Orangemen, and I would say to the Orange Order: 'Tell the Government to keep their hands off the magistrates of Northern Ireland.'"

He pointed out that when the Government decided to put the Bible out of the schools by the Education Act the Orange Order rose and compelled the Government to retain the Bible in the elementary schools. The Orangemen of Ulster went through blood and fire to establish this Government on democratic lines, and what was the result? "We have Hitlerism gone mad in Northern Ireland to-day."

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Pollock) had devoted almost a column in a local newspaper abusing him for daring to suggest a conference to overcome the difficulties between the Northern Government and the local authorities in regard to the education levy and other matters. He (Mr. Stewart) could not find any reply to the merits of his statements, though Mr. Pollock had pretty well exhausted all the adjectives.

A MUSSOLINI

"Mr. Pollock," he declared, "is a Mussolini when dealing with his own people in Ulster, whether it is an Imperial M.P., the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Belfast Corporation or the chairmen of public bodies, but when he crosses to England and meets the great British Chancellor, he is then the weak-kneed politician and collapses. (Applause.)

"Mr. Pollock makes great play of my suggestion for a conference between the Imperial members of Parliament, the Northern members of Parliament and the members of the Corporation. Our Finance Minister at home in Ulster is greater than the British Finance Minister. Mr. Chamberlain has not thought it beneath his position to confer by going round and meeting with local bodies in regard to the difficulty over unemployment payment. Although I suggest going to Mr. Pollock's political home at Stormont to confer with him, he spurns my suggestion as fantastic and ridiculous. I repeat the suggestion and now go further: I think it very wise, in view of what has been said by some local authorities in supporting my proposal, that they should also be represented, and I hope this will be done, or else Mr. Pollock may go down to fame as not only the first Finance Minister for Northern Ireland, but also the last.

FINANCES

"Mr. Pollock loses his temper still further about my remarks as to the members of the Imperial Parliament

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knowing nothing about the finances of Northern Ireland. I repeat this statement and ask him to answer a plain question: When has he ever consulted the Ulster members of the Imperial Parliament about any matter relating to the financial disputes or difficulties between the Northern Ireland Government and the Imperial Parliament? It is unreasonable to ask that Mr. Pollock should treat the Imperial members with some respect, and not to ignore them entirely, as he does, leaving them entirely in the dark about the financial negotiations between himself and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer? We are treated as nobodies. No one knows better than our Finance Minister that all is not well with the finances of Northern Ireland.

STORM OF PROTEST

APPEAL FORMS IN DEMAND

BELFAST ratepayers and property owners have not yet got over the shock of the increased valuations, and to-day there was a greater rush than ever to the rates department of the City Hall to inspect the lists of the new valuations. There was a big demand for appeal forms from individual owners and agents, some of the latter getting forms in bundles of fifty.

The revaluation is the sole topic in business circles, as the increases in the centre of the city are over 100 per cent. Many have much higher increases, ranging from between £100 and £200, to over £600. One of the hardest hit is the Carlton Restaurant, which is increased from £850 to £1,850. Some business men are threatening to close down their premises, rather than pay on what they regard as exorbitant valuations.

The Business Committee of the Belfast Chamber of Trade is being summoned to a special meeting to be held next Monday to consider the position as it affects traders.

The new valuations on some of the new housing estates in Belfast are particularly steep, such as the Seaview estate, where the valuations have been increased from £7 to £14 and £15. It is believed that this will have a serious effect upon the building of the artisan type of dwellinghouse, for which there is a clamant demand.

Members of the Belfast Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute are perturbed by the fact that the valuations of some 55,000 working class dwellings have been increased by about 100 per cent. A special meeting of the association has been held, and it was decided to take steps to secure a more equitable adjustment. It is felt that this increase upon houses of £8 a year valuation is a particular hardship; for under the Rent Restriction Act the tenants will have to bear any increased burden of rates over the amount payable in 1914.

Belfast golf clubs have to bear a heavier burden as a result of the new valuation. Some of them have had their valuations more than doubled.

"RACKETEER AND BRIGAND"

MAQUIS KING TO DIE

CORSICAN BANDIT'S CRIMES

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BASTIA, Wednesday.

SENTENCE of death was passed to-day on Spada, dethroned "King of the Maquis," the picturesque Corsican bandit.

Spada stood as if in silent prayer while the Public Prosecutor, in an intensely dramatic speech, demanded his head as punishment for his many crimes.

"It is not with a light heart," he declared, "that I make this request, but the honour of Corsica, which has written so many sublime pages in the history of France, has been sullied, and I am accomplishing a civic duty in demanding the capital sentence."

"You were a racketeer and a brigand," he declared, turning to Spada, "who killed for profit—not for vengeance—and exploited the industry of banditry. If ever a bandit of honour had existed you Spada, would have dishonoured all banditry."

KILLED HIS FRIEND

A burning indictment of one of Spada's most dastardly crimes, the murder of his friend, Ricci, who had nursed him in his own home, was delivered by the counsel for Madame Ricci, widow of the murdered man.

Counsel, after describing Spada as the cruellest of the bandits who had ever infested Corsica, turned and pointed to the insignificant figure in the dock, crying dramatically: "Look at him now—the tiger, the bloodthirsty bandit, the dread man who sowed death in his path—look at him now, faint-hearted and cowardly. Spada, you have undertaken an unequal struggle against society. You have lost, and you must pay."

At these words Spada solemnly nodded his head three times, as if in assent.

The plea that Spada had been the victim of "a fate stronger than himself" was put up by Cancellieri, counsel for the defence.

THE PAYMENT OF RATES

MINISTER AND COUNTY CORK

THE debate was resumed in the Dail yesterday on the motion standing in the names of Thomas F. O'Higgins (U.I., Leix-Offaly) and T. O'Donovan (U.I., West Cork): "That the Dail is of opinion that, owing to the increasing distress of the farming community arising out of the continuance of the economic war, the Executive Council should take steps to relieve agricultural land of rates during the financial year 1934-35."

Mr. BRODERICK (U.I., East Cork) said that in normal conditions he would not favour the transfer of rates from the community, but in their present circumstances he supported the motion.

He reviewed the whole history of the agricultural grants, and went on to point out that last year after the Cork County Council had prepared and approved all their schemes they received a notification from the Minister that he was going to deduct from their grant the sum of £56,000. That was a shock to the county; but worse was to come when, at the end of the year, there was deducted in respect of unpaid land annuities the sum of £46,000.

The MINISTER asked was it not the law that the unpaid annuities were to be deducted?

Mr. BRODERICK said that the Minister had put him a question which he would prefer not to answer.

The MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT asked was not the Minister for Finance bound to see that the Guarantee Fund was protected under the Act.

RATES IN COUNTY CORK

Mr. BRODERICK said he fancied that the Minister for Local Government, upon whom the ordinary people down the country depended, should not be dominated by questions of law. Justice and equity ought to be far more important than mere points of law.

The MINISTER—Remember that in County Cork, and pay your rates.

Mr. BRODERICK said that if, as the Minister for Lands, speaking at Maryborough on 10th February, feared, ordered government ceased, the Minister for Local Government would have to bear some of the responsibility.

The Minister (Mr. O'KELLY)—I will see that the rates are paid in County Cork as well as in other places.

Mr. BRODERICK replied that he could not be accused of supporting in any form the non-payment of rates. From the very first he had held that it was bad tactics not to pay rates. Nowhere in Cork County had he found a disposition on the part of anyone not to pay rates, whatever might be the view towards land annuities.

Mr. SEAN T. O'KELLY, Minister for Local Government, said that he recognised that Deputy Broderick was a good citizen, and took his share of the responsibility as one elected to the position of chairman of Cork County Council; but he was sorry that he ran away from his own signature to the Report of the De-rating Commission.

Mr. BRODERICK said that he stood over the policy still.

EFFECT OF THE MOTION

The MINISTER—You did as long as it suited you. Take what is coming to you as best you can. So far as local government was concerned, he said that there was no difference now. If they wanted the system of local government, such as it was, preserved they would not vote for the motion. Whatever grants had been taken from local authorities had been made up in other directions. If the motion were accepted, they would abolish local authorities—Boards of Health, County Councils and Mental Hospital Committees—and have managers put in.

Mr. BELTON—Is not that contemplated?

Mr. O'KELLY, continuing, said that the deputies knew as well as he that by law they were bound to keep the Guarantee Fund in existence and see that it was kept in fund. They had inherited the right to all resources and all the payments, but they also had inherited all the liabilities. They had challenged a party across the water the right to certain of those funds.

Following an interruption from Mr. FAGAN (U.I., Longford-Westmeath), Mr. O'KELLY said: "Would that dumb fool keep quiet!"

Continuing, he said that any moneys they got were being used for the benefit of every class of the community. They were not being sent to England; was that what the deputy wanted?

Mr. BRODERICK—I want you to leave it where it is.

Mr. O'KELLY—The only meaning I can take from the deputy's words is that he wants the money collected and handed to England.

Mr. BRODERICK—I did not think the Minister would be capable of such misrepresentation.

Mr. O'KELLY said that, as Minister for Local Government, he was bound to see that the local services were brought to the highest possible pitch of efficiency, and he had encouraged local authorities to do so. The final word, however, rested with the local authorities themselves. He agreed that the farmers had suffered losses, and some of the men who were in the cattle trade alone had suffered grievous losses. Was it not true that the farmers all over the world had suffered in the last four or five years, and that agriculture was going through a time of crisis?

Mr. BELTON—Does the Minister recognise that there is a special crisis here on account of the tariffs?

The MINISTER—I admit that the farmers here are going through a time of crisis, but in no other country that I know is more being done for the farmers out of the resources of the nation.

Mr. FAGAN—I contradict that.

Mr. O'KELLY said that he had been talking to a parish priest in Westmeath about the condition of affairs, and he had told him that, while he had lost money on cattle in the first year of the economic war, he was able to make a profit in the second year. That priest was a poor man.

Mr. ANTHONY (Ind. Lab., Cork)—Does the Minister know of a poor parish priest?

Mr. O'KELLY—I have met them.

HELPING AGRICULTURE

Continuing, he said that the arrears of land annuities were funded to the tune of £4,000,000. Bounties on agricultural produce will cost £3,000,000 this year.

Mr. BELTON—And the British will collect £4,000,000.

Mr. O'KELLY—£3,000,000 were taken from the National Exchequer and given to the farmers of this country; £800,000 is going to them in subsidies for beet-sugar; £1,000,000 in the butter stabilisation fund——

Mr. CURRAN (U.I., Tipperary)—And over £1,250,000 goes out.

Mr. O'KELLY (continuing)—£200,000 is given to the farmers in wheat bounties; an additional £700,000 is paid under the Old Age Pensions Act since 1932. Unemployment assistance is going to cost far more than was at first anticipated—well over £1,500,000 this year, probably—and half of that will go to the rural community, making £750,000. Minor relief schemes will give out £250,000 this year. The halving of the land annuities meant £1,360,000 going to the farmers. Roughly £700,000 has been spent on housing grants.

Mr. BELTON—Eighty per cent. of that in the City of Dublin.

Mr. O'KELLY—A very big percentage goes into the rural areas. Free milk costs £100,000. If have made up that £8,800,000 has been spent in one way or another in these items, provided for the rural community during the last year out of the National Exchequer.

It had been alleged that President de Valera had definitely promised de-rating during the early part of 1932 in the election campaign at Kells and at Newcastle West. The President had not promised de-rating; what he did say was that with the money saved on the land annuity payments they could de-rate. (Loud laughter from the Opposition benches.)

Dr. O'HIGGINS—In a speech at the fair at Athy during the general election President de Valera said, "We could and we will——." I can produce the report.

Mr. BRENNAN—I have quoted a speech in which the President said, "We have definitely promised——"

Mr. O'KELLY—The President said: "We could de-rate with £2,000,000 of that land annuities money. . . ."

Dr. O'HIGGINS—What did he want his listeners to think?

Mr. HOULIHAN (U.I., Carlow-Kilkenny), following a Ministerial reference to non-payment of annuities, said: Last year I sold 45 cattle and paid to the British Government £4 a head on them, taking into consideration that I got a full bounty of 30s. on them. That was £180, and my annuities and rates put together would not mean that amount. I have sixty acres of tillage and employ seven men. The Minister said that I refused to pay my rates or annuities. I did not, but I know the position in the country and I stood loyally by the farmers, who were not paying what they were unable to pay, due to the fault of the Government.

Mr. O'KELLY—You stood by the people who wanted to smash local government. You did not want to pay "a political debt." You would go to any extremes to get this Government out.

Mr. HOULIHAN—I do not care what Government is in office. I want justice.

Mr. O'KELLY—You ought to be ashamed of not paying for the local services you get.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned until to-day at 3 p.m.

SCIENCE
FLOOR POLISH
CLEAN · BRIGHT · FRAGRANT

THE STRIKES

(Continued from Page 7, Column 2.)

The suspension of work regarding the moving of rolling stock has been extended to Bray on the Dublin and South-Eastern section, and to the Midland and Great Southern sections at North Wall and Broadstone. Our members are hereby required to carry out the following instructions from the Executive Council:—

The undermentioned grades shall sign on for duty in the ordinary way, but decline to facilitate the movement of any kind of rolling stock by way of coaling engines, steam-raising, shunting, passing of vehicles from section to section, or to in any way co-operate in the movement of any vehicle.

The grades are:—Coalmen, steam-raisers, signalmen, shunters, and trainmen. In the case of firedroppers, this grade should be utilised for the purpose of dropping all fires.

With regard to all other grades, they should continue to follow their ordinary duties.

If any of the above grades is asked will they perform any work they must say "Yes," and continue to carry on as before by declining to facilitate the operation of moving vehicles. If approached by a policeman to leave the premises they must decline to do so, without any written charge being preferred against them, and when such charge is preferred they must get legal advice from this office.

A signalman must not leave his cabin for any company's officer, but must remain on duty until the expiration of his turn of duty. Even if informed he is dismissed he must report and be available for duty in accordance with his ordinary rostered turn.

If members will be guided by the advice of this office they can rest assured that this movement will be a complete success.

(Signed) R. J. McLOUGHLIN.

SUPPORT PLEDGED

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the North Dublin Branch of the Federation of Irish Rail and Road Workers held last night, approximating (it is stated) 600 members attending:—

"We pledge our whole-hearted support to our Executive Council in the present action they have taken, and they have our sanction and full confidence in any future action they may deem necessary to secure complete victory."

IN THE COUNTRY

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Wednesday.

The position in Cork to-day in regard to the railway strike is very close to normal. Down trains reached Cork with only comparatively small delay, and all trains from here on the main line were despatched at the usual time.

To-day's mid-day mails were delivered in the early afternoon, only half an hour later than normal.

WATERFORD

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WATERFORD, Wednesday.

The situation is somewhat critical, as train schedules have been dislocated and further developments are expected. The 1.25 train, ex-Waterford to Dublin, which was held up owing to the refusal of a signal man to accept it, subsequently left about 2.30 p.m., another man having taken duty in his place.

Trouble has broken out on the east section of the line, a signal man there and at Abbey Junction, though reporting for duty, refusing to accept trains. As a consequence the 2 p.m. Waterford to Rosslare has been cancelled, as also has the 3.15 Waterford to Macmine Junction.

Loco men and steam raisers, although reporting for duty, have refused to do any work.

Two members of the Executive of the Federation will be present at a meeting of men in Waterford to-night. Three signalmen who refused to take up duty at the West Cabin have been dismissed.

Members of the N.U.R. emphatically declare that they want no strike in Waterford or elsewhere, and without definite instructions from their union there will be no strike so far as they are concerned.

LAST NIGHT'S CONFERENCE

COMPLAINT ABOUT POLICE

Representatives of the Federation met Mr. Lemass in a conference at Leinster House last night in connection with the railway strike.

At the conclusion of the discussion, which lasted until 11.30 p.m., the members of the Federation refused to make any statement to the Press. Mr. R. McLoughlin, Secretary of the Federation, stated, however, that a complaint had been made against what he called the "despicable conduct" of the Civic Guards, particularly the Civic Guards at Bray, towards the strikers.

He refused to state whether or not the strike had been discussed with Mr. Lemass, but stated that no further conferences had been arranged. So far as the Federation was concerned, the strike would continue.

Mr. Lemass later told Press representatives that there had been a general discussion with representatives of the Federation. He stated that no complaints were made.

BRITAIN AND IRELAND

MR. MacDERMOT AND A SETTLEMENT

Mr. Frank MacDermot writes to *The Times* from Leinster House, Dublin:—

Mr. Brittain's letter is excellently adapted to the purpose of turning every Irishman into a separatist. In these days the arrogant assumption that the notions of the British War Office take precedence of our right to determine our national status simply will not do, and the chief result of putting it forward would be to fill every Irish heart with rage. For my part, speaking as one who loves England and Englishmen, I should turn separatist to-morrow if I thought Mr. Brittain was representative of the true mind of the English people.

Supposing that Germany made a similar claim to prescribe the nature of the constitutional relationship between Belgium and herself, I wonder what Mr. Brittain's reactions would be. Would he be merely concerned for the safety of his own country, or would he not find the occasion a suitable one for proclaiming a general devotion to principles of liberty and a horror of those who violate such principles?

On the lower ground of expediency, it might be worth suggesting to Mr. Brittain and those who think like him, that in the matter of military security and general prestige there is a far wider difference between a friendly Ireland and an unfriendly one than between a Free State and a Republic, that friendly relations should, therefore, be the primary object of British policy in connection with Ireland, and that such relations are wholly impossible so long as the supposed convenience of the British War Office is to be the ruling factor in the situation.

LOCAL TAXATION GRANTS

DAIL VOTE FOR £250,000

ANOTHER £130,000 FOR EXPORT BOUNTIES

MR. SEAN T. O'KELLY moved a vote, in the Dail yesterday, amounting to £250,000 in respect of advances to the Guarantee Fund. He said that the estimate was to enable further payments to be made to local authorities on foot of local taxation grants to meet arrears of land purchase annuities funded under the provisions of the Act of 1933. The original estimate for 1934-35 was for £300,000. The Exchequer had already paid out in respect of funded arrears of annuities £1,900,000.

Mr. M. BRENNAN (U.I., Roscommon) said that the losses to County Councils would be around 35 per cent., and the £250,000 would go a small distance to meet it, and would be very little to enable them to continue.

Mr. COSGRAVE (U.I., Cork City) said the rate position was not satisfactory in any part of the country. The Ministry had found difficulty in collecting the land annuities, even with all the forces at their disposal.

The MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT, replying, said he realised the position of the local authorities and the County Councils. He had tried this year to get as much as he could for them of these funded annuity arrears. In this financial year they got £550,000, which would liquidate about 75 per cent. of the amounts that would have to be deducted from the County Councils. With regard to overdrafts, these were a heavy additional expenditure on local authorities because of the heavy interest on them. A reduction of overdraft meant a reduction of expenditure. Local authorities, as far as possible, should provide for expenditure out of revenue.

Mr. BRENNAN (U.I., Roscommon) asked the Minister how the £250,000 was going to be administered.

The MINISTER said that it was a subject of discussion that day by the Secretaries of the County Councils, but no agreement could be arrived at, and the matter would have to be considered further. In times like the present, when rates were not being paid as promptly as they should, it was very difficult for County Councils to foresee their financial position during the year.

The estimate was passed.

EXPORT BOUNTIES

The MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, in moving a supplementary estimate of £130,000 for export bounties and subsidies, said that the estimate would bring the total vote for this year to £3,000,000. It was occasioned by expenditure on dairy produce, dead poultry and excess in cattle. A vote for export bounties was very difficult to estimate accurately, as exports varied, and it was sometimes necessary during the year to make changes.

Mr. BRENNAN said it was well known that export licences were being offered for sale in the cattle market as if they were gilt-edged securities. The Minister and his Department should do something to see that only people entitled to licences would get them. The sale of these licences was the grossest piece of work that had ever been perpetrated in the country. The main industry of the country could not be subsidised. The thing was fundamentally wrong.

Mr. MOORE (F.F., Wicklow) said that if Deputy Brennan and his party were in power to-morrow they would still be in the position that a great deal—practically all, in fact—of the agricultural produce of this country would have to be sold at prices below the cost of production. If the system of bounties were wrong, Deputy Brennan and his party in order to meet that situation would have to find a substitute, and they had not yet suggested a substitute.

Mr. HASLETT (Ind., Monaghan) said that he did not think the farmers were getting their fair share of the bounties in respect of cattle. A good deal seemed to be going to the middleman. Somehow, licences got into the hands of men who neither produced nor exported, and the Minister should endeavour to see to what extent the licences should be put into the hands of the producer of the cattle, who should get the full benefit of the export bounties.

Mr. BELTON (Ind., North Dublin) said that, whatever depression there was in the world, and there had been depression in the last ten years, they had a depression on top of it of their own creation by the economic war, and these bounties were intended to meet that special depression.

The way the licences had been handled was a disgrace. The people with cattle for sale could not have licences, but they could buy them from a drover in the market. The Minister should make it a condition that licences would not be transferable, and that they would be available only to the persons to whom they were issued by the Department.

LICENCES FOR DEPUTIES

Mr. DILLON (U.I., Donegal) asked the Minister to tell the House how many licences had been issued to deputies.

Dr. RYAN—I should very much like to answer that question if you allow me to give the names.

Mr. DILLON—Will the Minister give a list?

Dr. RYAN—No; but I shall tell you how many were given to each party.

Mr. DILLON said that the facts should be placed before the House, and before the people of the country. He was informed that not only were drovers selling licences, but men who never in their lives shipped a beast out of the country were selling them. Where or from whom did those men get the licences? Had any licences been given to Opposition members except legitimately?

Dr. RYAN—No.

Mr. DILLON said that there was undisputed public testimony that licences were being bartered by men on the Dublin Cattle Market, who never shipped a beast in their lives. Where were those licences coming from? The prices obtaining for eggs at present were shocking, ranging from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per long hundred. Despite the admission by Dr. Ryan that the English market was the best the Saorstat had they were voting £3,143,000 for bounties under the original estimate and two supplementary votes in order to get into that market. The spirit of the coal-cattle pact should be continued further, and they should completely bury the hatchet.

PRODUCTION OF EGGS

Dr. RYAN, replying, said that the licences for cattle were issued on the basis for 1933; this year they were distributed on the 1934 basis. Anyone who got licences previously and sold them did not draw the bounty, and, therefore, did not have licences issued to him this year. He believed there were licences being sold, but it was hard to stop it. The amount of export bounties was going up because the exports of eggs were increasing rapidly. They would have to do something to discourage the production of eggs, because they had only certain quotas to fulfil. If they got more eggs they would have a surplus.

Progress was reported and the debate was adjourned.

COMPENSATION BOUNTIES

Mr. LEMASS, Minister for Industry and Commerce, moved an estimate of £5,020 in respect of compensation bounties on sugar made from home-grown beet, tobacco manufactured from home-grown leaf, and home-made mineral hydrocarbon light oils on which draw-back had been paid. The necessity for payment, he said, was due to the fact that the duty-paid price of sugar to the manufacturer in Saorstat Eireann was the same for home-grown and for foreign sugar. The rates of draw-back payable were (in respect of foreign sugar) 18s. 8d. a cwt. and (in respect of home-made sugar) 2s. 4d. a cwt. The rate of compensation bounty, accordingly, had been fixed at 16s. 4d. a cwt., representing the difference between the Customs and Excise rates of duty on sugar of a polarisation exceeding 98 degrees. In view of recent developments, it was advisable to make provision for possible large purchases of home-made sugar by industrial users, and some of this might rank for bounty before the end of the current financial year. Provision of £5,000, the whole of which might not be required, had been made to deal with any sudden rush of claims in respect of early special exports of goods manufactured from such recent purchases.

The compensation to tobacco manufacturers in respect of home-grown leaf was necessitated by the fact that, although the price, inclusive of duty paid by manufacturers for any particular grade of tobacco leaf, was uniform, the draw-back allowable in respect of stalks and other refuse was less in the case of home-grown than in imported leaf. So far as the current financial year was concerned, there was little likelihood of home-grown leaf from the 1934 dutiable crop being manufactured before the close of the year. Provision had been made for the payment of compensation to exporters of home-made mineral hydrocarbon light oil, which would be mainly exported in aircraft or motor vehicles.

Mr. DILLON (U.I., Donegal) said the time had come for the Minister and his colleagues to secure that labourers employed in the production of beet would get as good a wage as those engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar. The workers in the factory were getting 42s. a week, while the agricultural labourers were receiving 24s. a week for a fifty-four hour week.

Mr. LEMASS, in reply, said that he took it that Deputy Dillon was referring to the fact that agricultural wages generally were at a low level. He was inclined to agree with Mr. Dillon, but the task of securing an all-round increase was not an easy one.

The vote was agreed to.

RATES ON LAND

Mr. SEAN T. O'KELLY, Minister for Local Government and Public Health, moved that a sum of £470,000 be granted in respect of rates on agricultural land. He said that a vote of £470,000 had been voted for the purpose on December 18 last, but the Rates on Agricultural Land Act had not then been passed. In the opinion of the legal advisers it was necessary to ask the Dail to vote the sum again. It merely was an informal estimate and was not a new one.

The vote was agreed to.

CHARGE AGAINST CIVIC GUARD

FIRST OFFENDERS ACT APPLIED

In the Galway Circuit Court, before Judge Wyse Power, Roderick Davitt, formerly of Tynagh Civic Guard Station, was charged with the embezzlement of £4 0s. 5½d., paid for the renewal of firearms certificates while the accused man was a member of the Civic Guards.

The accused man pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of 10s. 4d., and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the other charges.

Mr. E. C. Micks (for defendant) said that the sum of 10s. 4d. was paid, but the accused man did not send it off. A form was filled up, and, to the credit of the was lying on the table in the barrack. There accused man, it should be said, that it was no concealment. A month later he received notification of his transfer, and he used this money to pay his most pressing debts. The accused man had a wife and five children. He had thirteen years' service in the Guards. During that time there was no fault or complaint against him. He had handled well over £1,000 in his duties. He had been suspended since November 2 last, and had lost £8 13s., and would lose a sum of pension money. His lordship might give him a chance of re-commencing his life.

Evidence of the accused man's good record was then given.

The Judge said that the only difficulty in the case arose from the position occupied by the accused man. In dealing with Civic Guards justices were placed in a peculiar position. It should not go forth that members of the Civic Guards were treated with more leniency than ordinary people just because they were Guards. Again, members of the police force should not be treated more harshly merely because they were Guards.

This was a simple case, in which there was a small amount of money involved. He (the Judge) would take into account that there might be some disciplinary action taken against the accused man over and above what might be said in Court. The accused man was a married man with a family, and he (the Judge) did not think that it would be right for him, knowing that the accused man had made restitution, to do anything that would have the effect of destroying his chances of making a fresh start.

The accused man was discharged under the First Offenders Act.

IRISH PARADE AT WHITEHALL

In memory of the fifty thousand Irishmen who gave their lives during the Great War, members of the Old Comrades' Associations of the five disbanded Irish regiments will hold their annual parade at the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, on Sunday, March 17. They will afterwards march to the cenotaph, where wreaths will be deposited by each of the Old Comrades' Associations. The band and pipers of the London Irish Rifles will be on parade.

£21,000 IN GOLD STOLEN

AERODROME SAFE ROBBED

Gold bars to the value of £21,000 were stolen from a safe at Croydon Aerodrome on Tuesday night. The bars were in three boxes and weighed about 542lbs., and were to have been despatched by air to Paris yesterday. The gold disappeared between 10 o'clock on Tuesday night and the early hours of Wednesday morning. When officials opened the safe at 7 o'clock the gold was missing, though the safe did not appear to have been forced. Although the boxes were comparatively small, they would be difficult to handle, as they weighed about 180lbs. each, and could not have been removed from the aerodrome without the aid of a motor car or van.

A check of the movements of the gold was carried out by Scotland Yard officers and aerodrome police. Officials of the aerodrome were questioned regarding the exact movement of the gold from the moment of its arrival, and also regarding persons seen about the aerodrome.

It is believed that the thieves must have had an intimate knowledge of the procedure at the aerodrome and that the robbery must have been carefully planned.

Immediately gold arrives for transit it is taken to the export department, where it is examined and signed for by a clerk. Usually it is then taken by the clerk, in the presence of another clerk, to a safe in the main hall of the aerodrome, and remains locked up there until shortly before the 'plane on which it is to leave is ready to take off.

At times as much as £100,000 worth of gold is stored for the night at the aerodrome. Officials armed with revolvers guard the gold while it is being moved.

The missing boxes, which were made of wood, contained both bar gold and coins. To obtain access to the vaults, two of which are situated on each side of the main booking hall of the aerodrome, thieves would have to enter one of the two gates to the aerodrome, which are guarded at night, proceed to the booking hall, and then pass first through a wooden door and then a heavy iron door before the vaults could be entered.

The third vault is under some steps at the end of the booking hall.

JAPAN AND CHINA

THE INTERNATIONAL LOAN

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

TOKYO, Wednesday.

Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister to China, will, according to the Itengo Agency, have an interview to-morrow with Mr. Wang Chang Ching-wei, the Chinese Premier, at Nanking, on the subject of the granting of an international loan to China.

Mr. Ariyoshi will, it is understood, declare that Japan has no objection to discussing the granting of an international loan to China, and is ready to negotiate with the Powers in this connection.

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BIG BRITISH ESTIMATES

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR TAXPAYERS

LITTLE PROSPECT OF RELIEF

BRITISH Budgetary hopes of relieved taxation have been shattered by the Civil and Defence Estimates issued for the coming financial year. The question, according to the Press Association Lobby Correspondent, is not whether taxation will be reduced, but whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer can avoid increasing it.

The effect of the estimates is to impose an additional burden of £21,000,000 on the Budget.

The following table shows the totals of the new estimates and those of the provisions made for the like services in last year's Budget:—

	Coming Budget.	Previous Budget.
	£	£
Army	43,550,000	39,600,300
Navy	60,050,000	56,550,000
Air Force	29,850,000	17,561,000
Civil Estimate	352,378,722	335,003,000
Customs, Excise, and Inland Rev.	13,161,302	12,610,000
Supplementaries	—	7,600,000
Totals	£490,390,024	£469,524,000

HIGHEST TOTAL SINCE 1922

As no provision has been made in the Civil Estimates for the meat and sugar-beet subsidies, it is probable that a marginal sum will be set aside for them in the Budget, as was done last year, for the purpose of restoring the emergency "cuts." The beef and sugar-beet subsidies may mean the addition of another £5,000,000 to the total for the Supply Services. But, even as it stands now, the total of £490,390,024 for the Defence, Civil, and Revenue Services, is the highest provided by any Budget since 1922—the year when the Geddes axe fell.

The Defence Estimates, now at the level of £124,250,000, are the highest since the Budget of 1922. The Army total is the biggest since 1925, and so is the Navy total; while the Air Force total is the biggest since 1920.

The sum of £366,140,024, estimated for the Civil Service and the Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue Departments for the coming year, is the highest amount to appear in any Budget since 1920.

The expanding rate of expenditure presumably means that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is reckoning on an expanding revenue. Revenue in the current financial year was estimated in last year's Budget to produce £706,500,000, and it is unlikely that this total will be exceeded. But more prosperous trading will come under assessment for income tax in the new financial year, and it is evident that the Chancellor will need all he can get from this source.

With a Supply Services total of over £490,000,000, the Budget total for ordinary expenditure in the coming year hardly can be less than £726,500,000. It will be appreciably more after provision has been made for the outstanding subsidies and for the fulfilment of Mr. Chamberlain's undertaking last year that in future larger sums would have to be made available for the Sinking Fund.

NAVY ESTIMATES

£3,500,000 INCREASE

The Navy Estimates for 1935 amount to £60,050,000, an increase of £3,500,000 on last year's net total.

In a statement which accompanies the estimates, the First Lord of the Admiralty says that of this £3,500,000 increase, £245,196 is required to make the normal rise of £2,553,504 in the provision for the maintenance of the Fleet, due mainly to the cost of necessary large repairs and modernisation of capital ships, and to expenditure involved in partially making good deficiences in defensive material, stores and equipment.

Provision is also made for an increase of slightly more than 2,000 in the *personnel* of the Fleet.

The new construction programme for 1935, as outlined by the statement is:—Three cruisers, one destroyer-leader and eight destroyers, three submarines, one submarine depot ship, four sloops, one surveying ship and seven small vessels. The building of new cruisers, destroyers and submarines continues to be governed by the London Naval Treaty until December 31, 1936. Until that date the British Commonwealth of Nations may only lay down, under treaty, replacement tonnage for cruisers and submarines becoming over age before the end of 1939, and for destroyers becoming over age before the end of 1938. These limitations, the statement adds, have, of course, been kept in mind in fixing the programme for 1935.

DERRY PRESBYTERY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DERRY, Wednesday.

At a meeting of Derry Presbytery yesterday the Rev. F. W. C. Wallace, M.A., of Magheramason, was elected Moderator for the coming year, in succession to the Rev. R. Caldwell, B.A.

A parrot gave the alarm of fire in a house at Chislehurst, Kent, last night, and was suffocated before it could be rescued. The occupants of the house heard the bird screaming and found the room in which it was kept in flames.

PROBLEMS OF FEDERATION

CONSTITUTION OF LEGISLATURE

DIRECT OR INDIRECT ELECTION?

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday.

THE House of Commons to-day resumed the Committee stage of the Government of India Bill.

On Clause 18, which provides that the Federal Legislature shall consist of the King, represented by the Governor-General, and two Chambers to be known as the Council of State and the Federal Assembly, Major Attlee (Labour) moved to omit the provision for the Council of State, or Second Chamber. He denied the necessity for two Houses at the centre, seeing that the administrative field to be covered was so very slight.

Colonel Wedgwood (Labour) asked, if they wanted a decorative Second Chamber in India, what could they do better than frame it on the lines of the House of Lords.

Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary for India) said that he never thought he would have to see the day when a Labour member would propose, instead of an elected Second Chamber, a hereditary House of Lords. If there was to be an All-India Federation, and there was to be a representation of the various interests concerned, it was absolutely essential that there should be two Chambers.

The amendment was defeated by 260 votes to 38.

MODE OF ELECTION

Mr. Isaac Foot (Liberal) moved to limit the Federal Assembly to 250 representatives of British India, elected on a direct franchise by territorial constituencies constituted for that purpose, and not more than 125 representatives of the Indian States.

Sir Austen Chamberlain (Conservative) was of the opinion that by adopting direct election they would saddle India with a system which would become more and more unreal and impossible to work out with every extension of the franchise.

Mr. Morgan Jones (Labour) said that, after all, this was a matter in which they should be guided by the opinion of the Indian people, and there was practical unanimity in favour of direct election.

Mr. Ormsby Gore (First Commissioner of Works) said that Sir Samuel Hoare would deal with this matter later. The Government, in accepting the decision of the Joint Select Committee, did not regard it as closing the door for all time to the working out of some system of direct election.

Mr. Amery (Conservative) said that in the early days of the Federation it was vital to have the closest and most continuous contact between the legislators at the centre and the Executive and legislative authorities in the provinces.

After a long discussion, Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary of State for India) said that he regarded this question as a matter not of principle, but of machinery. He admitted that he had changed his views more than once, but he had come to the conclusion that, treating the matter as machinery and as an experiment, the wisest course was to accept the report of the majority of the Joint Select Committee. The unity of India was dependent upon much bigger issues than this, and it did not matter one way or the other whether they had direct or indirect election.

The amendment was rejected by 232 votes to 57.

The debate was adjourned.

LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY

GOVERNMENTS TO ASSIST

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DERRY, Wednesday.

In the hope that the proposed scheme of reorganisation recommended in the report of the Transport Commission will result in the elimination of the need for any further Government subsidies, the Free State and Northern Governments, it is understood, have decided to come to the assistance of the Lough Swilly Railway by contributing, in equal shares, a sum of £6,566 to meet the deficit on last year's working.

When asked to verify the report, Mr. Whyte, manager and secretary, said that he could make no statement, beyond the fact that the company's financial position was at present under consideration.

The Relief Administrator's Department announces that 22,375,000 persons are receiving Federal relief in the United States, at an estimated average cost of $5,000,000 (more than £1,000,000) a day.

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OLD GOLD
We pay over so much more than Jewellers and Smelters.
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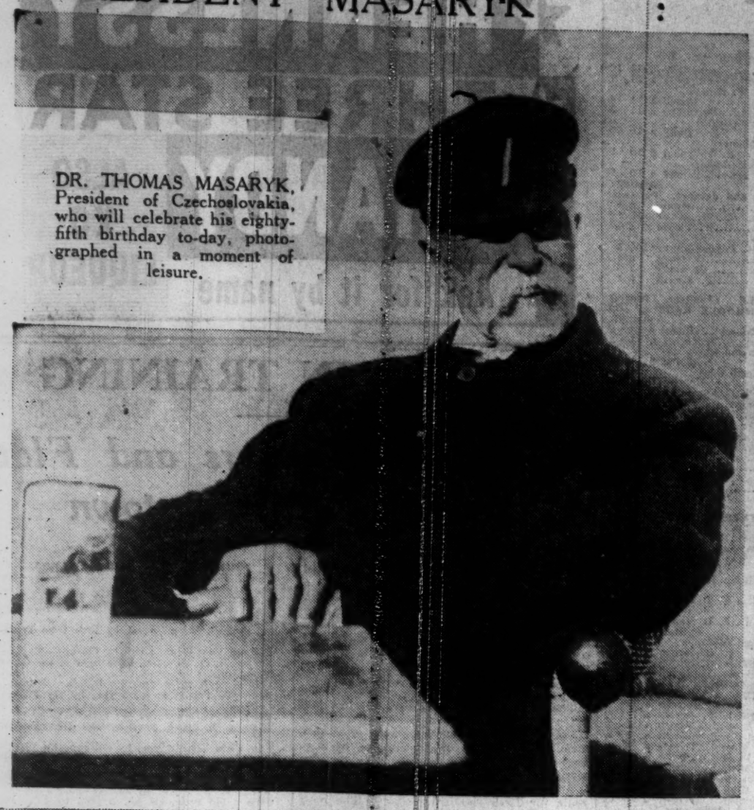
PRESIDENT MASARYK



DR. THOMAS MASARYK, President of Czechoslovakia, who will celebrate his eighty-fifth birthday to-day, photographed in a moment of leisure.

FREE STATE CUP SEMI-FINAL

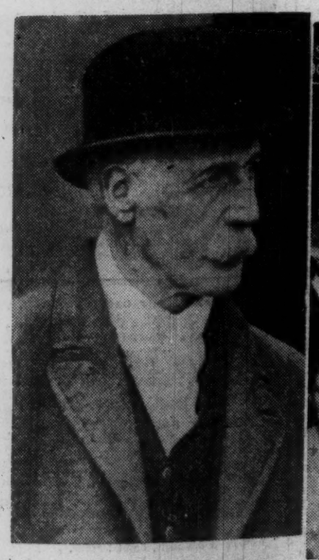
IN SYLVAN SETTING—Looking as if it had been there for two centuries, Captain Cook's cottage, the birthplace of the famous explorer, recently taken from Yorkshire and re-built at Melbourne, now blends perfectly into its new surroundings. Even the original ivy, taken out in pots, is growing up the wall.

THE WESLEY COLLEGE full-back gets his kick in when closely pressed by an opposing Mountjoy School player, during yesterday's Leinster Senior Schools' Rugby Cup semi-final at Donnybrook.

THE FORWARD LINE of Campbell College, Belfast, hockey team rushing out to deal with a corner during yesterday's match with Dublin University, at Londonbridge road, Dublin.

LISNAVAGH COMMANDER, Lord Rathdonnell's first prize pure-bred shorthorn bull, photographed at the Royal Dublin Society's Show and Sale at Ballsbridge yesterday.

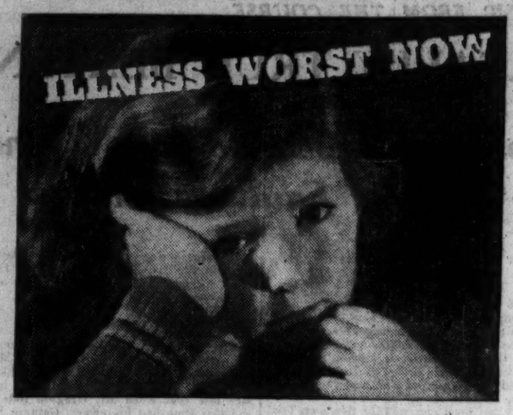
THE DOLPHIN GOALKEEPER, Pinkerton, beaten for Bohemians' second goal during the Free State Cup semi-final Association football match at Dalymount Park, Dublin, yesterday.



SENATOR COLONEL MOORE, who has been elected President Founder of the Irish Chamber for International Trade.

A GROUP taken at the Dominican Convent (Eccles street) Past Pupils' Union dance, at the Metropole Ballroom, Dublin, on Tuesday night. Included are Dr. and Mrs. Hooper, Miss K. Taffe, Miss P. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogan, Miss P. Hanrahan (Hon. Secretary), Miss S. Moran, Miss M. Gray, Miss M. Byrne, Miss F. Clandillon, Miss Menton, Mr. N. C. Murray, Mr. D. Bridgeman and Dr. Stuart.

MRS. T. GILLMAN MOORHEAD, wife of Professor T. G. Moorhead, whose death has taken place at her residence, 23 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin.



"Safe from colds—since nurse told me to protect her weak spot"

"I used to worry so about my little Brenda—she caught such heavy colds," says Brenda's mother. "Then the Nurse explained that all children from 6 months to 13 years have one Weak Spot. She said if I protected Brenda's Weak Spot she'd be safe from coughs and colds.

Why schoolchildren catch colds

"I was amazed when Nurse told me why schoolchildren catch colds more easily than new babies. She said babies are born with mother's strong blood inside them. But growing children have only their own weak blood. That is why Brenda needed special help.

"Nurse said germs of coughs, colds, influenza, diphtheria and bronchitis attack through the tissues of throat and lungs. This is the *Weak Spot*.

How to protect children

"Nurse said doctors recommend Scotts Brand Emulsion to protect the Weak Spot because it builds up 3 times more germ-resisting power than ordinary malt and oil. It gives children body-building fats, too. So it builds up muscle, blood and flesh. How thankful I am now to have Brenda safe from colds!"

Start *your* child on this best-of-all protections today. Give Scotts Brand Emulsion especially *during*, and *after*, colds for quick recovery.

Scotts Brand Emulsion

MUMMY AND DADDY!
Get rid of your own coughs and colds.

The quickest way for grown-up people to shake off a cold, or get rid of a hacking cough, is to take a spoonful of Scotts Brand Emulsion *every day*. Because Scotts Brand Emulsion builds up your resistance. You will feel fit in a few days. Take Scotts Brand Emulsion regularly and keep free from coughs and colds through the treacherous spring months.

DR. MASARYK IS 85 TO-DAY

PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HIS MOTTO "TRUTH SHALL CONQUER"

THE President of Czechoslovakia, T. G. Masaryk, celebrates his 85th birthday. Born of a poor village family in Moravia, he is of Slovak origin on his father's side and of Czech origin on his mother's, so that he is a prototype of the synthesis of these two branches of the Czechoslovak nation.

His university studies and the beginnings of his university career are connected with Vienna, once the capital of the Habsburg Monarchy. By his marriage with a cultivated American lady he came into close contact with the Anglo-Saxon world. When in 1882 he arrived in Prague as Professor of Philosophy at the Czech University, the centre of the Czech national and cultural life, he started a scientific and critical movement, in which he was not only the organiser, but also a stubborn fighter for scientific truth against the prejudices of public opinion. He built up the Czech Nationalist philosophy, and sought the meaning of Czech history in the humanitarian idea; in a long series of books, especially in the "Czech Question," he expressed his conception of the subject. His European orientation and his special interest in the Slavonic nations—particularly Russia (as may be seen in his book, "The Spirit of Russia")—led him to a sharp criticism of the foreign and internal policy of Austria-Hungary.

He based his life on the conclusion that a lie never pays either in politics or private life. In the year 1909, with the complicity of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and on the strength of documents falsified by the Hungarian police, 52 Croat intellectuals and peasants were tried on a charge of high treason. Not sparing any effort, and regardless of personal danger, Masaryk saved these innocent men from the gallows. Thus this extraordinary Agram affair, and later, a similar Friedjung case, were brought to the attention of the whole of Europe. Masaryk never rested when there was a wrong to be righted. So in 1909, notwithstanding abuse and accusation against his person, he did not rest until he secured the acquittal of the Jew Hilsner, who was unjustly charged with a ritual murder.

When the War broke out it was the same motive—a desire to liberate his own nation from injustice and subjection—which led Masaryk abroad in order to organise the Czechoslovak rebellion against the Habsburgs. He was its leader as President of the Czechoslovak National Council. He made known the Czechoslovak cause in Switzerland, France, England, Russia and the United States, and returned as a victor and head of the new State in December, 1918. In a remarkable book, "The New Europe," he explained in French and English the programme of the Czechoslovak revolutionary movement; he caused it to be included among the war aims for the Allied Powers and outlined a plan of a new Europe according to Czechoslovak ideas. In his book of memoirs entitled "The Making of a State," which appeared in all the world languages, he describes the leading part he played in the struggle for the political freedom of the nation.

When on the 28th of October, 1918, the ancient Bohemian Kingdom was again brought to life as the Czechoslovak Republic, Masaryk was unanimously elected President by all classes with unusual enthusiasm. The elections of 1920 confirmed him in his office, and he was again re-elected in 1927 and 1934. When he reached the age of eighty the nation presented him with an honorary gift in the form of a large sum of money, which he divided equally between cultural and social institutions of his nation, and among the minorities in Czechoslovakia. So this grand old man marches on, firmly holding his belief in justice, and he seems in his eighty-five years to be miraculously young—quite according to his own belief that to grow old does not mean simply lasting out, but it means to go on always growing, always improving.

His birthday to-day will be celebrated throughout Czechoslovakia as a national holiday. In commemoration of this day the Government will establish a number of scholarships for scientific study. The Post Office will issue a Jubilee series of stamps, with the portrait of the President. In all schools there will be festivities and lectures about the life and significance of the work of this great man. At six in the evening there will be a flourish of trumpets from the tower of the ancient Town Hall in Prague, and the churches will hold special Services. On the evening of this day about 10,000 bonfires will be lit all over the country; for Czechoslovakia is filled with the spirit of her great leader, and firmly believes in his motto—"Truth shall conquer."

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SHORTAGE OF HOUSES

18,000 DUBLIN FAMILIES WAITING

At a general meeting of the Irish Free State Branch of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, at which Mr. F. D. Shortall, Chairman of the Junior Organisation, presided, at 110 Grafton street, Dublin, last night, Mr. E. F. N. Taylor, Chief Quantity Surveyor of the Dublin Corporation, read a paper on Housing.

In the course of his paper, Mr. Taylor said that the shortage of suitable houses for the poorer classes was chiefly due to the fact that such homes could not be provided at a cost which would enable them to be let at a profit-producing rent, that that class of tenant could afford to pay. If it were possible to build small houses or flats to let at a rent within reach of the poorer classes, and to make a fair profit on the transaction, the speculative builder would have stepped into the breach long ago, and there would be little or no housing problem to be solved. The enormous inflation of building costs completely eliminated private enterprise, and in later years an increasing population, a continuous drift from country to town, and an acceleration in the rate of decay of old tenement houses had made the position still more difficult.

The urgency of this housing question lay in the slums. The first necessity in slum clearance was more space. The practical solution of where the displaced inmates of overcrowded houses were to be put probably lay in an intelligent combination of the upwards and outwards methods of re-housing, decentralisation ouwards being used as far as possible, combined, where still necessary on industrial or economic grounds, with the erection in central areas of relatively high blocks of flats of modern design, with plenty of space for air, sunlight and playgrounds surrounding them.

Difficulties to be met with in Dublin by housing authorities were the acquisition of suitable central building sites, shortages of cerain building materials, and of skilled labour. The maximum output so far obtained by the Dublin Corporation was about 2,300 new dwellings per year; yet, there were still about 18,000 families living in one room tenements waiting to be re-housed.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY LIBRARY

The Library Committee of the Royal Dublin Society reports that 1934 has been a most satisfactory year in the Society's library.

During the year the total issue of books rose from 136,514 to 142,446, and the average daily issue rose by 19 to 478 volumes. A record daily borrowing of 965 was reached.

Borrowers from the library are reading less fiction, and the issue of books of this class decreased by 2 per cent. to 54.8 per cent. of the total issue. Applied science, literature, history and biography form the greater part of the other borrowings.

There were 3,914 members of the library for the year, 8,540 tickets being issued, and 1,762 books were purchased.

The library has now been at Ballsbridge for ten years, and during that time it has grown steadily in scope and importance. A new field of library co-operation was opened which opened up the other libraries of Ireland to the members.

During 1934 members in the provinces utilised the postal services extensively. Old books of Irish interest were acquired, some being purchased and others presented to the library.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

SPECIAL LENTEN ADDRESSES

A series of addresses on "Critical Periods in the Church's History" will be given in St. Patrick's Cathedral at the 4 o'clock Evensong on the Thursdays during Lent.

The first of these addresses will be delivered this afternoon by the Rev. Canon E. J. Young, B.D., Rector of St. Paul's, whose particular subject will be "The Persecution under the Emperor Decius."

To-night, at 8 o'clock, Mr. John J. Robinson, architect, will lecture in the Academy of Christian Art, 42 Upper Mount street, Dublin, on Modern Irish Romanesque Architecture.

The photograph of the late Mrs. T. Gillman Moorhead, which appears on this page, is by Messrs. Lafayette, Ltd., Dublin.

GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE

REALLY TRUE BEATEN

Gold Cup Proves an Easy Winner Despite Faulty Jumping

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

SANDOWN PARK, Wednesday.

THE Gunners had a very successful meeting here this afternoon, when the weather and attendance were excellent, and the racing was interesting, except one event, the Hyacinth Open 'Chase, for which only three started. One of them, Toroku, fell, and then Marechal Niel beat the odds-on chance, Phaldarill.

The other open race was the Sandown Trial Handicap 'Chase, in which Really True was an even money chance, and failed by a length and a half to give 11lb. to Prince Marlo, who had won the race at Newbury last week in which Kellsboro' Jack was third.

D. Morgan rode Really True to-day, and I thought that the horse ran a trifle lazily for him. He is a wise old horse who does not hustle himself, and Mr. Frank Furlong generally has to keep pushing him along hard, otherwise he is inclined to lag.

He took second place to Prince Marlo, who, as at Newbury, had gone away in front about a mile from home.

Really True's Failure

Really True never got much closer to him than he was at the finish. I do not think that Really True lost any caste by his failure here.

In spite of statements circulated that Major Furlong has decided to start both Really True and Reynoldstown at Liverpool—W. D. Morgan on the older horse and Mr. Frank Furlong on the other—it may be stated that no such decision has been come to, or will be, until after Reynoldstown has run for the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

Lynton, having his fifteenth race of the season, was a good third, only half a length behind the favourite.

Derrymore's Bad Luck

Captain Fowler had bad luck on his horse, Derrymore, in the Royal Artillery Gold Cup, for which he started favourite. Derrymore and Gold Cup had drawn out a long way clear of the others, with the former jumping and going much the better of the pair. Unfortunately, he seemed to misjudge a fence on the far side, hit it hard, and came a terrible cropper.

Although he was jumping badly and made several mistakes, Gold Cup was able to retain his long lead and beat Captain Sheil on Royal Ransom's half-sister, Pay Day, by fifteen lengths.

Derrymore was second and Pay Day was third in this race last year. Captain Fowler and Captain Sheil, by the way, were acting as Stewards at the meeting.

A Tubed Horse

The winner is a tubed horse by Spion Kop out of Saucer, a mare of the late Mr. J. Arkwright's breeding, and of a well-known family on the flat. He had fallen in the race last year when Mr. Gregson rode him, and this time had his owner, Captain H. C. Phillips up.

Goliath, owned by that very popular Gunner, Lieut.-Colonel Walwyn, who was also acting as a Steward, finished third.

There were several falls during the afternoon, but neither horse nor man was hurt. It was the last fence which seemed to do most of the damage; for Tremolite came down at this when he looked very like winning the Ubique Steeplechase. After he went the plater, Grovella, had no difficulty in beating Irish Thorn.

Last Fence Mishaps

Talawa, favourite for the Military Hunters' Steeplechase, went out at this fence first time round, and on the last circuit it put out Ardliamoge when he had drawn almost level with Primrose Knight. The latter, who was ridden by his owner, Captain Fanshawe, then won easily from Lovely Haine and Kaki Bey.

Mr. Mariser's Ripple, a strong favourite for the Maiden Hunters' Steeplechase, in which he finished second last year, was second again. He must have made up twenty lengths on Roshane in the last half-mile, and then he actually headed him in the run in, but Rochane came again and was a clever winner.

The standard of riding at these meetings, which are almost exclusively confined to soldiers, is remarkably high in these days

Selections

The only meeting to-morrow is at Ludlow, in Shropshire, a new date having been granted to this very pleasant meeting, which generally draws a big crowd. The racing does not look to be of very high class.

The Castle Handicap Steeplechase may be won by STAGE KNIGHT, and the Knighton Steeplechase by his stable companion, BEE BEE.

WHEATLEY may be the best in the Cleo Hurdle Race.

GALTEE MORE.

LUDLOW PROGRAMME

1.30 LEOMINSTER SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. 2 m.

	Age st. lb.
ANOTHER KISS (Miss D. Holman) Holman a	12 0
MAITRE (Mr. S. W. Maundrell) R. Bennett a	11 12
MOYLAUN ISLAND (Mr. W. Lewis) W. Lewis	5 11 8
GOOD FISH (Mr. W. R. Bissill) Bissill a	11 7
LOVELACE (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) P. Dennis a	11 7
MILITANT (Mr. J. M. Little) Edgeley	4 11 7
FIRST SHOT (Mr. H. C. Stockdale) J. Hall a	11 7
ASTRONOMER ROYAL (Mr. E. S. T. Johnson) E. Johnson a	11 6
GLAZERT (Mr. C. Birch) Birch a	11 4
DIABOLO (Mr. A. Hicks) Roberts	5 11 2
GUILDER (Mr. R. Turner) R. Turner	6 11 2
BIDDLESTONE (Mr. E. S. Waring) A. Blake	4 11 2
DOUBLE TOT (Mr. R. E. More) Private	5 11 0
SQUEALER (Mr. W. A. White) Webb	6 11 0
MR. FLIM (Mr. D. A. Wilson) Dutton a	10 13
GLITTER MAC (Capt. R. M. Thompson) Thompson a	10 11
LADY VENDOR (Mr. R. Blake) A. Blake	5 10 10
SALEVE (Mr. R. Brown) J. Hall a	10 9
LALL STAR (Mr. M. S. Mycock) Duffy a	10 9
WALLACE (Sir D. Llewellyn) Sharland	5 10 5
DOUBLE OPTION (Mr. E. S. Knowles) Hollowell	6 10 3
TATTERED BRILLIANCE (Mrs. E. Gillies) Duffy	5 10 3
DRYSHOD (Mr. D. Godfrey Jones) Wink	6 10 0

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
		Betting
	ANOTHER KISS ..... Mr. C. Wood	20/1
004	MAITRE ..... Owner	8/1
300	MOYLAUN ISLAND Mr. J. Dennistoun	10/1
000	GOOD FISH ..... Owner	20/1
200	ASTRONOMER ROYAL...T. Naughton	5/2
300	DIABOLO	20/1
040	GUILDER ..... Owner	9/2
104	DOUBLE TOT ..... G. Bowden	6/1
000	MR. FLIM ..... J. Ward	100/8
240	GLITTER MAC ..... D. L. Jones	7/1
020	LALL STAR ..... S. Duffy or	20/1
000	TATTERED BRILLIANCE ...S. Duffy	20/1

2.0 BERRINGTON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. 2 m.

	Age st. lb.
RELATION (Capt. J. R. Powell) Powell a	12 7
RODMELL (Mr. J. M. L. Little) Edgeley a	12 1
TUTON (Mr. R. H. Warden) ... Powell a	11 12
LOVING MEMORY (Mrs. Peirse-Duncombe) R. Bennett	6 11 11
RENDER (Mr. J. S. Lowater) ... Powell a	11 11
ROLLANBUTTA (Lady Sibell Lygon) Newey a	11 11
FREEHOLDER (7lb. ex.) (Mr. Turner) R. Turner a	11 8
STOW HILL (Mr. L. Davies) ...Roberts a	11 8
SURTAX (Mrs. F. R. Gaskell) ...J. Hall a	11 5
DARK RAVINE (Mr. Barlow) Forwood a	11 5
TANGMALANGALOO (Mr. W. R. Bissill) Bissill a	11 0
SILVER CIRCUS (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) P. Dennis a	10 13
YES OR NO (Mrs. L. Tate) ..... Tate a	10 12
KNICKER BOCKER (Mrs. John Goldsmith) Goldsmith a	10 10
CONTRABAND (Mr. E. Lidbury) Dutton a	10 4
KING'S WRIT (Mr. F. E. Groves) Cooke a	10 3
MARCH BOY (Mr. E. S. T. Johnson) E. Johnson a	10 2
ARTUS (Lady Warrender) ... H. Brown	6 10 0

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
		Betting
202	RODMELL ..... R. Edgeley	9/1
331	TUTON ..... E. C. Brown	7/4
000	LOVING MEMORY .....W. Parvin	100/8
020	ROLLANBUTTA ..... J. Hamey	6/1
041	FREEHOLDER ..... Owner	100/8
011	SURTAX ..... P. Kinsella	7/2
140	TANGMALANGALOO ..... J. Bissill	100/8
410	YES OR NO ..... F. Gurney	100/8
003	MARCH BOY ..... S. Magee	10/1
00	KING'S WRIT	100/8

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS

Leominster Hurdle—Glitter Mac (nap).
Berrington Steeplechase—Tuton.
Clee Hurdle—Wheatley; if absent, Abbot's Own.
Castle Steeplechase—Southern Hue.
Three-Mile Hurdle—Sankate.
Knighton Steeplechase—Bee Bee.

TO-DAY'S DOUBLE.

Glitter Mac and Bee Bee.

2.30 CLEE HURDLE RACE of 120 sovs. 2 m.

	Age st. lb.
WHEATLEY (Sir William Cooke) Coulthwaite a	11 7
KARAMAN (Mr. E. S. T. Johnson) E. Johnson a	11 7
BLACK POINTER (Mr. E. S. Knowles) Hollowell	6 11 7
SIGARI (Sir David R. Llewellyn) Sharland	6 11 7
JACKAL (Sir Alfred McAlpine) H. Harrison a	11 7
GILLGOWAN (Mr. R. B. Plowden) F. Brown	5 11 8
JAP (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	6 11 0
FONAB (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Powell	6 11 0
GOLDJACK (Mrs Patrick Dennis) P. Dennis	6 11 0
CITIZEN (Mr. C. S. Green) ..... Cox	6 11 0
EGGFLIP (Colonel M. Lindsay) Lindsay	6 11 0
BOLDERO (Major H. P. Rushton) Rimell a	11 0
SQUEALER (Mr. William A. White) Webb	6 11 0
POLYCHORD (Mrs. Kemp (nee) Holman	5 10 10
DARK POINTER (Mr. W. E. Greenwood) Blake	5 10 10
THE KNIGHT (Colonel Gilbert Henry) Private	5 10 10
KNIGHT OF ST. ANDREWS (Mrs. I. L. Lewis) ..... Private	5 10 10
DIMMER (Sir David R. Llewellyn) Sharland	5 10 10
DUEL (Mr. H. R. Turner) ..... Dutton	5 10 10
TEME SAND (Mr. T. L. Walker) Rimell	5 10 10
SANTIOSE (Mr. G. Laurence) Laurence	4 10 7
SECOND ACT (Sir Alfred McAlpine) Harthropp	4 10 7
MANCHESTER CITY (Sir Alfred McAlpine) Harthropp	4 10 7
DISTANT HORIZON (Mr. Joe Pidcock) Bissill	4 10 7
BUCKBASKET (Mr. E. G. Pease) Pease	4 10 0
ABBOTS OWN (Mrs. E. Scott) Roberts	4 10 0
CLAPPER LANE (Capt. R. M. Thompson) Thompson	4 10 0

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
		Betting
411	WHEATLEY ..... J. Ward	evens
010	KARAMAN ..... R. Edgeley	100/6
230	GILLGOWAN ..... J. Hamey	13/2
040	GOLDJACK ..... G. Owen	100/6
000	CITIZEN ..... K. Piggott	100/6
000	POLYCHORD ..... Mr. G. Wood	100/6
0	DARK POINTER	100/6
0	TEME SAND ..... T. Rimell	100/6
000	SANTIOSE ..... —	8/1
204	SECOND ACT ..... —	10/1
013	MANCHESTER CITY ..... —	8/1
000	DISTANT HORIZON ..... Owner	100/6
042	ABBOT'S OWN ..... F. Gurney	9/2

3.0 CASTLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs. 3 m.

	Age st. lb.
SOCIETY (Mr. G. Shakerley) ..... P. Brown a	12 7
STAGE KNIGHT (Sir A. McAlpine) H. Harrison a	12 6
DONE AGAIN (Mr. W. Greenwood) A. Blake	6 11 11
BLAZE (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	6 11 11
LAST OF THE HAPSBURGS (Sir D. Llewelyn) ..... Sharland	5 11 10
KIRKWALL (Mr. C. Taylor)...Coulthwaite a	11 7
COUNTY WICKLOW (Mr. E. Bailey) Rimell a	11 4
BARON JOHN (Lady Grey).....Barthropp a	11 3
SOUTHERN HUE (Mr. J. McGrath) Duffy a	10 13
KOTA KOTA (Mr. A. Mildmay) H. Whiteman	6 10 9
ERNEST (Lt.-Col R. Fenwick-Palmer) Fenwick-Palmer a	10 9

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
		Betting
400	SOCIETY ..... Owner	5/1
006	DONE AGAIN ..... H. Millar	10/1
030	BLAZE ..... W. Parvin	9/4
033	COUNTY WICKLOW ..... Capt. Payne-Gallwey	100/8
004	BARON JOHN ..... G. Owen	8/1
042	SOUTHERN HUE ..... S. Duffy	7/2
002	ERNEST ..... C. Bewitt	8/1

3.30 THREE MILE (Amateur Riders) HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs 3 m.

	Age st. lb.
CANON BALL (Mrs. D. Pidcock).....Bissill a	11 7
SANKATE (Mr. R. Turner)..... R. Turner	6 11 5
TRUE BRITON (Mrs. Rowland Rank) Renton	5 11 2
YOUNG FLINTY (Mrs. Kemp Gee) ..... Holman	5 11 2
CHALO (Major C. Whowell)...G. Armstrong	5 10 10
BELAH (Mr. H. Stockdale)..... J. Hall a	10 8
CITRON (Mr. C. Birch)..... Birch a	10 0

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Forecast.
		Betting
3	CANON BALL..... Mr. J. Pidcock	8/1
003	SANKATE ..... Owner	11/10
0	YOUNG FLINTY..... Mr. G. Wood	8/1
330	CHALO ..... Mr. A. Marsh	11/2
000	BELAH ..... P. Kinsella	3/1

4.0 KNIGHTON STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. 2 m.

	Age st. lb.
BEE BEE (Sir A. McAlpine)...H. Harrison	6 12 3
DAGGERDALE (Mr. E. Waring)...A. Blake a	12 3
WITCH HAZEL (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) D. Harrison a	11 10
OREGON GRAPE (Mrs. Brian Bibby) Morris	6 11 10
WANDERING WING (Miss E. Dykes) J. Beary a	11 10
SONG O' MY HEART (Mr. J. L. Hall) J. Hall a	11 10
DOWN SOUTH (Sir Alfred McAlpine) Barthropp a	11 10
FLAMBENT (Mrs. G. Robinson)...Phillip a	11 10
MANON (Mr. D. A. Jackson)..... Powell	5 11 3
PORT ARGOS (Wing-Comdr. Read) Read	5 11 3
WINNING WAYS II. (Mrs. Cripps) Harries a	11 0
TY COCH (Mrs. P. Dennis)...P. Dennis a	11 0
BEAN HILL (Mrs. G. Hunt).....Rimell a	11 0
HUNDRED (Miss Llewellyn) ..... Bennett	6 11 0
TOMMY BYRNE (Mr. Moore)...Private a	11 0
MIRMON (Mrs. E. C. Pease)..... Pease	6 11 0
MR. BONUS (Mrs. N. Roberts)...Roberts	6 11 0
ETHNOLOGY (Mrs. Simmons) P. Brown	6 11 0
GOLDEN BUSH (Sir E. Hanmer) Bullock	5 10 12
KNOCK JOHN (Col. Henry).....Private	5 10 12
SANDY'S CHOICE (Mr. J. Johnstone) Coulthwaite	5 10 12
SAPPHIRE VII. (Lady B. Groves) Cooke	4 10 0
BURNHAM JUNIOR (Mrs. N. Roberts) Roberts	4 10 0

Form.	Probable Starters and Jockeys.	Betting Forecast
001	BEE BEE ..... T. F. Carey	7/4
421	DAGGERDALE ..... J. Millar	4/1
100	WITCH HAZEL ..... Rimell	100/8
404	OREGON GRAPE ..... S. McGrath	20/1
0	DOWN SOUTH	20/1
040	FLAMBENT ..... E. Brown	11/2
402	FORT ARGUS ..... —	8/1
030	WINNING WAYS II. ..... Mr. J. Dennistoun	10/1
000	MIRMON	20/1
002	MR. BONUS ..... Mr. J. Roberts	10/1
0	ETHNOLOGY ..... S. Duffy	20/1
000	GOLDEN BUSH ..... J. Ward	20/1
0	SAPPHIRE VII.	20/1

HENNESSY
THREE STAR
BRANDY
ALSO XO LIQUEUR
Ask for it by name

HORSES IN TRAINING

High-Class Jumpers and Flat Racers at Brackenstown

THE Brackenstown stables, presided over by Mr. H. I. Usher, shelter a lengthy team of horses. Mr. Usher saddled more winners than any other trainer in Ireland last season, when he won 63 races, value nearly £4,000, and it is only reasonable to expect that he will fare as well, if not a great deal better, this year. He has won already ten races since the Leopardstown December meeting.

The very useful Stepaside Lord has had his attention turned to 'chasing, and his trainer assured me that he shows great promise over fences. He should be hard to beat for some of the valuable maiden steeplechases.

Among the three-year-olds are three aspirants for Irish classic honours. The most interesting is probably Mr. Joseph McGrath's Cabinteely, who was one of the best-looking two-year-olds seen out last year. No horse could have wintered better, and he has grown into a grand colt. Mr. Ussher entertains no doubts regarding the staying ability of this Son and Heir colt, and he believes that Cabinteely will step up considerably on his two-year-old form.

Gold Maid has also wintered satisfactorily, and her efforts in the Irish One Thousand Guineas and Oaks will be followed with interest. Sir James Nelson's filly, who possesses a rare turn of speed, was the best of her sex last season.

All the two-year olds have been doing nice work lately, and are mostly pretty forward. The thick-set grey by Empire Builder, out of Sweet Sounds, will be one of the first to run. This sharp-looking filly is a half-sister to four winners, and is herself a very good mover. A useful sort of filly is the daughter of Tolgus and Queen Elizabeth, the dam of English Mystery, while in Wily Greek, Mr. P. J. Ruttledge owns a remarkably good-looking Salamis colt, who should race.

The best-looking of the two-year-olds, however, is the brown colt by Tolgus—Beppin. It will be a great disappointment if this colt is not very useful, and valuable engagements have been made for him. Another very pleasing colt is the chestnut by Zanoni, out of Great Pet. He is an own brother to Petoni, the winner of the Irish One Thousand Guineas. Lord Milton's La Neuvaine colt, by Tolgus, is a well set up youngster, and should account for some of the valuable engagements he holds. The horses in training at Brackenstown are:

FOUR-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARDS.

Flying Rose, br. m., aged, by Aeroplane—Red Rose.
Biddles, ch. g., aged, by High Mor—Ayesha.
Moydrum, b. g., aged, by Meleager—Hally's Comet.
Proud Phil, br. g., aged, by Free from Pride—Filigree.
Cottage View, b. g., aged, by Cottage—No View.
Sir Jonah, ch. g., aged, by Knight of the Garter—Blue Fish.
Cold Bird, b. g., 6 yrs., by Jackdaw—Statue.
Armoured Prince, b. g., 6 yrs., by My Prince—Queen Ant.
Envy, ch. g., 6 yrs., by My Prince—Elegy.
Harvest, b. g., 6 yrs., by Roi Herode—Aimie Edgar.
Sair View, b. g., 6 yrs., by Cottage—No View.
Step Aside Lord, ch. g., 6 yrs., by Easeyford—Stepaside Lady.
Golden Glen, b. h., 5 yrs., by Tolgus—Rockmills.
Kyrat gr. g., 5 yrs., by Zanoni—Polly's Sister.
Step Aside Belle, ch. m., 5 yrs., by Easeyford—Scatwell—Step Aside Lady.
Tolaud, b. m., 5 yrs., by Tolgus—Short Line.
Galli Galli, b. g., 5 yrs., by Tolgus—Ka La A.
Golden Rock, b. g., 5 yrs., by Tolgus—Gold Brick.
Sevilla, ch. f., 4 yrs., by Cyclonic—Orangeade.
Coolattin, b. g., 4 yrs., by Yutoi—Barnedale.
Yeldt, b. c., 4 yrs., by Spion Kop—Najmi.
Golden Dragon, ch. c., 4 yrs., by Arch Gift—Golden Bird.
Baby Leroy, ch. g., 4 yrs., by Diligence—Baby Polly

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Cabinteely, gr. c., by Son and Heir—Jestaret.
Gold Maid, b. f., by Poor Man—Marigold.
Grey Crusader, gr. c., by Gay Crusader—Lacine.
The Ace, br. g., by Flamingo—More Haste.
Without Benefit, gr. c., by Son and Heir—Joan Haste.
Golden Toff, ch. g., by Tolgus—Gold Brick.
Lady Tolly, b. f., by Tolgus—Queen Earn.
Rock Cottage, b. g., by Cottage—Rockmills.
Chestnut gelding, by Werwolf—Bullet Proof.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Budapest, b. f., by Spion Kop—Heart's Desire.
Wily Greek, ch. c., by Salamis—Soupiesse.
My Ald, ch. f., by Knight of the Garter—Flying Aid.
Private Copper, br. g., by Prester John—Sunnyhill.
Brown filly by Salamis—Natalis.
Brown gelding by Vesington Star—Second Thoughts.
Chestnut colt by Zanoni—Great Pet.
Bay filly by Tolgus—African Sunshine.
Brown colt by Tolgus—Beppin.
Chestnut colt by Tolgus—La Neuvaine.
Bay filly by Tolgus—Queen Elizabeth
Grey filly by Empire Builder—Sweet Sounds.
Chestnut gelding by Greek Bachelor—Silver Patch.

Owners—Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, Mrs. J. R. Whitney, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Denis Daly, Mrs. J. G. Fitzgerald, Lord Milton, Sir James Nelson, Captain G. A. Boyd-Rochfort, Mr. M. Cuddy, Mrs. Jos. M'Grath, Mr. P. J. Ruttledge, Mr. R. J. Durgan, Mr. J. B. Magennis, Mr. T. G. Fletcher, Mr. "V. Smith," and himself.

Jockeys—W. P. O'Grady, J. Moylan, T. Whitehead, J. Morahan, J. Murphy, J. Desmond, and A. Ward.

BEE BEE FANCIED

Southern Hue Preferred to Blaze in Castle 'Chase

THE Ludlow Executive received good support from owners for their new fixture to-day. The three miles Castle Handicap Steeplechase has been chosen for the first appearance of Southern Hue in the colours of Mr. McGrath, the Dublin sportsman, who bought him recently. Southern Hue has not run since he finished second to Swandale at Kelso last May.

He and Society are engaged in the Grand National, in which they are among the 10st. 7lb. division. Here Society is set to concede the other 22lb. I prefer Southern Hue, despite his long absence. He has been kept in good form on the training grounds.

Done Again has failed three times since she won at Leicester in January. It is in her favour that she will not be up against such good-class horses as in some of her previous races.

Blaze has been an expensive failure recently. At Taunton, where he was an odds-on favourite, he toppled over when going like a winner. Though I think he will be hard to beat if standing up, I am not prepared to risk his jumping.

County Wicklow was beaten ten lengths by Nerepis in a hurdle race at Birmingham. Baron John is another who does not attract. He has been failing in selling races. There is more to like about Ernest, who has jumped well in most of his races. At Birmingham last month he would certainly have beaten Surtax had he not blundered at the last fence.

I think

SOUTHERN HUE

will be good enough to make a successful reappearance. He has always been a reliable jumper. Apart from that, he is well handicapped.

If Coulthwaite runs

WHEATLEY

in the Cleo Hurdle it should not be necessary to look beyond him for the winner. He has taken kindly to this branch of the game. He has won the last two of his four outings in nice style. Only in his absence would I rely on Abbot's Own. This horse made a good impression when he divided Neilson and King Crow at Manchester.

Amateur riders have their turn in the Three-Mile Hurdle. The two I like best are Cannon Ball and

SANKATE.

Of the score of stamina I leave it to the latter.

BEE BEE

put up a good performance when giving weight and a beating to Windermere Laddie at Manchester. He should gain another bracket in the Knighton Steeplechase. Daggerdale may give him most to do.

SANDOWN RESULTS

1.30—ROYAL ARTILLERY UBIQUE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 180 sovs. About 2 m. 25 yds.

Mr. C. R. Egerton's b. g. GROVELLA, by Grossmaur—Happy Ella, a, 11-4 ..... Mr. C. Egerton 1
Mr. J. Moon's IRISH THORN, a, 11-8 ..... Mr. P. Gregson 2
Major H. Lumsden's MORE MAGIC, a, 11-0 ..... Major Lumsden 3

Also ran—Tremolite (Mr. F. Weldon), Donnybrook (Captain N. Kindersley), Peter Murray (Mr. W. Hillman). Off 1.32. (Winner trained by Gosden.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. GROVELLA, 9 to 4 Irish Thorn, 4 to 1 Tremolite, 5 to 1 More Magic, 8 to 1 Donnybrook 100 to 8 Peter Murray.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 4/6; places 3/-, 3/9.

Won by five lengths; four lengths. Peter Murray was fourth.

2.0—MILITARY HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE of 180 sovs. About 2½ m. 75 yds.

Captain R. Fanshawe's b. g. PRIMROSE KNIGHT, by Sir Berkeley—Maud Primrose, a, 11-9 ..... Capt. R. Fanshawe 1
Mr. J. C. Windsor-Lewis's LOVELY HAINE, a, 11-9 ..... Mr. A. Smith 2
Captain W. G. Carr's HAKI BEY, a, 11-9 ..... Capt. W. Carr 3

Also ran—Frankness (Mr. G. Cunard), Hebrew (Mr. A. Dawes), Kindle (Mr. R. Blunt), Turkey Jack (Capt. Payne Gallwey), Dumfarthing (Mr. C. Blackett), Towcester (Mr. O. Raymont), Ardliamoge (Capt. Prior Palmer), Mister Mate (Mr. J. Stevens), Tarbrouch II. (Mr. J. Tweed), Talawa (Mr. P. Herbert). Never Blue (Mr. M. Gregson). Off 2.4. (Winner trained by Woodland.)

Betting—5 to 2 agst. Talawa, 3 to 1 Turkey Jack, 6 to 1 Towcester, 8 to 1 PRIMROSE KNIGHT, 10 to 1 each Kindle, Ardliamoge and Never Blue, 100 to 6 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win 12/9; places 4/9, 16/5, 10/9.

Won by four lengths; three lengths. Frankness was fourth and Mister Mate last.

2.30—SANDOWN OPEN TRIAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. About 3 m. 125 yds.

Mrs. N. Colls' b. g. PRINCE MARLO, by Marlhill—Lady Cluney, a, 11-10 ..... T. McNeill 1
Major N. Furlong's REALLY TRUE, a, 12-7 ..... D. Morgan 2
Mr. M. Stephens's LYNTON, a, 10-9 ..... H. Nicholson 3

Also ran—Gay Devil (J. M. Fawcus), Toreley (Mr. A. Marsh), Glengubbie (Mr. A. Taylor), Annandale (Mr. D. Barrett), Le Chene (Mr. J. Reid). Off 2.33. (Winner trained by Woodland.)

Betting—Evens Really True, 100 to 30 agst. PRINCE MARLO, 4 to 1 Lynton, 100 to 8 each Gay Devil and Toreley, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 13/-; places, 3/6, 2/6, 2/9.

Won by one and a half lengths; half a length. Le Chene 4th, Annandale last.

3.0—ROYAL ARTILLERY GOLD CUP, a piece of plate value 70 sovs., and 250 sovs. About 3 m. 125 yds.

Captain H. C. Phillips's b. g. GOLD CUP, by Spion Kop—Saucer, 6, 11-5 ..... Captain Phillips 1
Captain W. A. Sheil's PAY DAY, a, 11-2 ..... Captain W. Sheil 2
Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Walwyn's GOLIATH, a, 11-5 ..... Mr. Howard-Vyse 3

Also ran—Snowden II. (Mr. C. Marsters), All Over (Mr. A. Jervis), Potter's Bar (Mr. M. Bruce), Derrymore (Captain B. J. Fowler), Cottage Fairy (Mr. G. Goschen), Shining Jewel (Mr. T. Kilcat). Off 3.4. (Winner trained by Nunneley.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Derrymore, 9 to 4 Snowden II., 6 to 1 Potter's Bar, 8 to 1 each GOLD CUP and Goliath, 100 to 7 Pay Day, 20 to 1 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 33/3; places, 8/-, 8/-, 5/-.

Won by fifteen lengths; two lengths. Snowden II. 4th. Potter's Bar was the only other to finish.

3.30—HYACINTH OPEN STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. About 2 m. 25 yds.

Mr. M. Pass's b. h. MARECHAL NIEL, by The Yellow Dwarf—Rose Ardross, 6, 12-2 ..... E. Taylor 1
Capt. W. R. West's PHALDARILL, a, 12-2 ..... D. Quirke 2

Also ran—Toroku (R. Morgan). Off 3.35. (Winner trained by Hanley.)

Betting—7 to 4 on Phaldarill, 5 to 2 agst. MARECHAL NIEL, 8 to 1 Toroku.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 7/3.

Won by four lengths; only two finished

4.0—ROYAL ARTILLERY MAIDEN HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE of 180 sovs. About 3 m. 125 yds.

Mr. G. W. Goschen's br. h. ROSHANE, by Rosciand—Shanecracken, a, 12-0 ..... Mr. G. Goschen 1
Mr. P. R. C. Manser's RIPPLE, a, 12-0 ..... Mr. P. Manser 2
Capt. H. C. Phillips's BRIGHT GEM, a, 12-5 ..... Capt. Phillips 3

Also ran—Simple James (Capt. Colchester), Knight's Folly (Capt. J. Elliott), North Pole (Mr. W. Holman), Peevish Peggy (Mr. Howard-Vyse), Abdullah III. (Mr. M. St. J. Oswald), Finn (Mr. J. Upton). Off 4.1. (Winner trained privately.)

Betting—11 to 8 agst. Ripple, 11 to 2 Finn, 6 to 1 North Pole, 7 to 1 Bright Gem, 10 to 1 ROSHANE, 100 to 8 any other.

Tote (2/-)—Win, 26/3; places, 5/9, 4/-, 5/-.

Won by a short head; four lengths. Knight's Folly was fourth and Simple James last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE (10/- stake). Prince Mario and Marechal Niel. Dividend, £11 3/-. Pool, £1,386. 105 winning tickets.

SPORTING GOSSIP

Broken Collar-bone

C. B. Jelliss, the flat race apprentice jockey, who is attached to H. Leader's stable, had his collar-bone broken by a fall while hunting with the Fitzwilliam Hounds yesterday. He was taken to the Rous Memorial Hospital at Newmarket. It was not found necessary to detain him.

To Resume Riding at Shirley

G. Wilson, who was injured when his mount D'Eyncourt fell in a race at Gatwick on Saturday, hopes to resume riding at Shirley next Monday. Wilson severely strained his neck and shoulder muscles as the result of the fall.

Steeplechaser Destroyed

The steeplechaser Tir-nan-og broke a fetlock while exercising with R. C. Hobbs's team at Lambourn yesterday, and was destroyed.

CRICKET

HENDREN IN FORM

KINGSTON, Wednesday.

The M.C.C. put up a good reply to Jamaica's total of 305, thanks mainly to a fine innings of 118 by Hendren, who batted in his best style for just over four hours. He received great help from Iddon and E. R. T. Holmes, and, with the former, put on 65 runs for the fourth wicket, while his partnership with Holmes for the sixth realised 95.

These stands followed a bad start, Fuller, a fastish bowler, having dismissed Wyatt and Leyland with only twelve runs on the board. Score:—

Jamaica—First Innings—305 (Barrow 108, Moodie 94 Farnes, 4 for 68).

M.C.C.—First Innings.

R. E. Wyatt c. Hylton b. Fuller	5
Leyland c. Hylton b. Fuller	5
Hammond c. Hylton b. da Costa	7
Hendren c. Headley b. Fuller	118
Iddon st. Barrow b. Scott	32
D. C. Townsend b. Fuller	20
E. R. Holmes c. Beckford b. Scott	72
Paine L.b.w. b. Hylton	0
Farrimond not out	24
K. Farnes c. Groves b. Hylton	1
Hollies absent (hurt)	—
Extras	5
Total	289

Bowling—Fuller, 4 for 69; Hylton, 2 for 51; da Costa, 1 for 21; Scott, 2 for 82.

LEINSTER SCHOOLS' GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting in connection with Leinster Schools' cricket will be held at Wesley College, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on next Thursday, March 14.

Entries for the Senior and Junior Schools' Cups should be sent as soon as possible to Mr. A. D. Cordner, Hon. Secretary, Sandford Park School, Clonskeagh.

M. BEARY TO RIDE SPIRITUELLE II.

LATEST NEWS ABOUT THE SPRING HANDICAPS

The Hon. George Lambton states that Michael Beary has been engaged to ride Spirituelle II. in the Lincolnshire Handicap. It had been reported that the French jockey, W. Sibbritt, who rode the filly in the Cambridgeshire, would have the mount. Spirituelle II. ran well for a long way in the Cambridgeshire, and led the field until after passing the Bushes.

Mr. Lambton won the Lincolnshire Handicap in 1933 with Dorigen, another filly. Last year he had hopes of repeating that success with Versicle, but the motor horse box in which she was travelling to Lincoln collided with an ambulance. The mare received cuts and bruises, and she was sent back to Newmarket.

HEAVY WEIGHT'S RIDER

Other interesting riding engagements are H. Wragg for Heavy Weight and T. Lowrey for Grey Carey. Heavy Weight won three races in the spring of last year, including a handicap over seven furlongs of the Lincoln course.

Grey Carey, who is owned by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and is trained by Basil Jarvis, won two races over a mile last year, both at Gatwick.

A. Richardson has been engaged to ride Noel Cannon's charge, Blackmail, and T. Weston will have the mount on Lost Soul. The latter is the property of Sir Abe Bailey, who has first claim on Weston's services for the coming season. Mr. J. V. Rank has second claim.

The Grand National favourite, Golden Miller, gave a splendid display in a gallop on the Racecourse side at Newmarket yesterday. With R. Beasley in the saddle, Golden Miller was sent three miles at a good pace the reverse way of the flat, finishing on Choke Red Rufus II. accompanied him the first mile and a-half, and Firework jumped in to finish off the gallop.

GOLD CUP TREAT

Golden Miller runs for the Gold Cup at Cheltenham next week, and will be oppos

HOCKEY

ULSTER SCHOOL'S VISIT

CAMPBELL COLLEGE SHOW PROMISE

By Our Hockey Correspondent.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY 6
CAMPBELL COLLEGE 1

We had an opportunity yesterday of seeing the advance made at hockey by Campbell College, Belfast, when they paid their second visit to Dublin to play Dublin University. Campbell only took up the game a little over a year ago, but they showed a distinct improvement, although beaten 6-1 at Londonbridge road. Trinity turned out a powerful team, which included no fewer than eight of the first eleven, and naturally their speed and stick-work proved far superior; but the Campbell boys, given a little respite in the second half, did some good work.

Their trapping with the stick was quite accurate, and they have been taught to hit the ball without giving "sticks"; but their hitting was not sufficiently clean and powerful, and the wing halves failed to mark their men in the first half. Their forwards must learn the through pass; for yesterday they sent the ball squarely from one to another, also omitting to draw the opposing half or back first. The best player on the team was the goalkeeper, Millar, who made some splendid saves, and revealed quite sound judgment in coming out to clear.

The full backs had a hard time, but McVicker, in particular, intercepted centres well. Paul could do nothing against Sloan in the first half, but afterwards he marked him much better, and revealed a good knowledge of the push stroke. Carter was useful in the centre, though inclined to dribble too much, but McDonald found R. D. Howe rather too much for him all through. Although he was marked by Coulson, Renfoul showed signs that he was the best of the forwards, but the others, though generally easily held, always tried to play good hockey, and there was a refreshing absence of wild hitting.

Unfortunately, the boys were not given breathing space, much less time, to watch Trinity's perfect play in the first half. The speed, combination and quick shooting would have riddled a far more experienced defence. Straight from the bully-off, a passing movement ended with MacDonogh cracking the ball into the top of the net. The play was mostly round the Campbell goal up to half-time, and Browne (2), MacDonogh, and S. F. Howe added further goals, Browne making a very good centre forward, indeed.

He and MacDonogh went into the defence in the second half, and Campbell had more chance to show their paces. Their defence did much better, and the forwards had some good runs. A wild scramble on the Trinity goal line saw one of the School forwards force the ball over, and they netted again before the end, but offside was given. Roberts got Trinity's last goal. Teams:—

Dublin University—C. R. Cuffe; G. K. Donald, J. Stewart; D. J. Coulson, S. F. Howe, I. Roberts; R. D. Howe, E. Lilburne, R. F. Browne, J. A. MacDonogh, H. F. Sloan.

Campbell College—A. McM. Millar; T. B. McVicker, C. A. Odlum; D. G. Paul, G. F. Carter, J. R. B. McDonald; J. H. Lytle, W. H. Robinson, W. J. Hurst, P. McDonnell, L. M. Rentoul.

TEAMS FOR JUNIOR MATCH AT WATERFORD

The following are the teams for the match, Leinster Juniors v. Munster Juniors, at Waterford on Saturday next:—

Leinster—M. Synnott (Brookville); W. Philp (Bray), J. Territt (P.W.); S. F. Howe (capt.), J. R. Kellett (D.U.), H. Darlington (James's Gate), S. G. Packham (D.U.), G. W. Keegan (P.W.), C. Leopold (R.U.), J. Fitzpatrick (College of Surgeons), S. Adamson (R.U.).

Team umpires and officials to meet at McBirney's on Saturday morning at 8.20 for special bus to Waterford.

MUNSTER TEAM

The following is the Munster junior team to meet Leinster at Waterford on Saturday:—J. Herlihy (Rechive), H. Watts (L.P.Y.M.A.), J. Dowling (Kilrush); J. Stapleton (Constitution), D. O'Donovan (Wanderers) (captain), O'Keeffe (Fermoy); Jeffries (Midleton); T. Riordan (Catholic Inst.), Healy (Rechive, Cork), Wiley (Midleton), E. Sheehan (Limerick Co.).

JUNIOR CUP DATES

At a Leinster Branch Council meeting held last night, the Railway Cup final was fixed for April 13. The Intermediate Cup final between St. Moibhis and Coolock will be played at Londonbridge Road on March 13 at 2.30, and will be followed at 3.45 by the Minor Cup final between Three Rock

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY V. ROYAL BANK

The match in which Dublin University A were engaged on Tuesday, and which they won 4-3, was against Royal Bank, and not against Campbell College

BILLIARDS

IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP

In the Irish amateur championship at the Catholic Commercial Club, Dublin, last night, F. Brennan beat S. Stritch by 500 to 228. The winner had breaks of 47, 42, 34 and 32, and the loser's best was 23.

In the snooker H. Johnston beat J. Fox—53-56, 75-23, 57-39.

To-night—Billiards—E. Byrne v. H. Johnson, 7 o'c. Snooker—S. Fenning (holder) v. J. Zolkie, 9 o'clock.

DAVIS GAINS GROUND

Davis outpointed Smith in both sessions at Thurston's, London, yesterday, scoring 991 in the afternon and 1,958 at night against his opponent's 680 and 945 respectively. In the second session Davis had a break of 1,215, his fifth four-figures innings of the season. Davis's other breaks were 579, 385 and 357, while Smith's best were 237 and 206. Closing scores:—Smith (in play), 5,771; Davis, 4,956.

GOLF

CLUB NOTICES AND REPORTS

FOXROCK.

Ladies' Branch—Medals, Class I.—Mrs. Ireland, 85; Mrs. Knapp, 85. Class II.—Mrs. O. Murphy, 80. Tuesday next—Bisque competition, prize presented by Dr. Maxwell.

CLONTARF.

Crawford Cup Finals—Class I.—P. J. Corbett (12), 71; P. Gaffney (10), 74. Class II—F. Speidel (16), 70; A. P. Mac an Bhaird (17), 73.

CARLOW.

Annual general meeting Town Hall to-night at 8.30.

Ladies' Branch—Inter-club fixture with Hermitage at Carlow on Sunday, 10th March.

GREAT NORTHERN RLY.
RUGBY INTERNATIONAL
IRELAND v. WALES
SATURDAY, 9th MARCH
EXCURSION TO BELFAST
BY FAST CORRIDOR TRAINS.

FROM	a.m.	3rd Class only ditto 1st & 2nd Cl.
DUBLIN	Dep. 8.50	
	" 9.45	
	" 10.15	

RETURN FARES:

	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.
A.—	10/0	12/6	17/6
B.—	15/8	19/7	23/7

A.—If purchased BEFORE day of Match; on day of Match 1/6 extra. These tickets will be valid for return on day of issue only.

B.—These Tickets will also be issued on Tomorrow (Friday), and they are available for return on the Sunday or Monday following. Special Train will leave Belfast for Dublin at 7.25 p.m. on Sunday, 10th March.

PLEASE BOOK TO-DAY.
J. B. STEPHENS, General Manager.

PREMIER BILLIARD HALL
PROPRIETOR:
MARSHALL McEWEN
114 DURHAM ST., BELFAST
(Opposite "The Coliseum").
3 MINS'. WALK FROM G.N.R. TERMINUS.
PERFECT TABLES,
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EVERYTHING OF THE LATEST.
OPEN ALL DAY.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

BOHEMIANS IN FINAL

Dolphin Lose the Cup Replay: Amateurs' Great Defence

BOHEMIANS ..... 2 DOLPHIN 1

By Our Special Correspondent.

"That was a lucky get out"—Lieutenant-Colonel "Tod" Crozier, the old-time Bohemian of the Fulton-Caldwell-Crozier days. "How our fellows stood up to that terrific onslaught for the last twenty minutes I don't know; but they did it splendidly. We might have scored a few more goals in these breaks-away"—Mr. James Doyle, a former President of the club.

These remarks summed up pretty accurately what everyone in the big crowd was thinking at the close of the replay of the semi-final for the Free State Cup between Bohemians and Dolphin at Dalymount Park last evening.

I have seen Bohemians pull through many an Irish Cup and Irish League match in my time when they scarcely deserved to, but I doubt if they ever had to work so desperately hard for victory as yesterday. They simply scrambled or tottered home, a tired and legweary team, beaten to a frazzle on the play during those hectic last twenty minutes.

But one could not withhold admiration for a side of amateurs that so valiantly held out against a professional team of potential League champions who hurled themselves relentlessly at that well-battered Bohemian defence, and threatened up to the last minute and a half to extend the struggle to extra time.

CANNON'S GREAT WORK IN GOAL

At one stage—eight minutes after the start of the second half, which opened with Bohemians leading by a clear goal—it looked as if Bohemians had laid solid the foundations of a comfortable win, for Farrell, accepting a pass from Menton, supplemented Ellis's grandly taken goal twenty-two minutes from the interval with a glorious second.

Then Dolphin, with about twenty minutes remaining, and with the amateurs showing signs of wear and tear, reduced their deficit with a finely-headed goal by Watt. That seemed to blunt the edge of the Bohemian attack and also to unsettle the half-backs and backs. Every moment one expected that equalising goal to come the way of the visitors. There was one Bohemian, however, who stuck it out better than any of the others—the goalkeeper, Captain Cannon.

The crowd had up to then been often thrilled by the brilliance of Cannon and Pinkerton, but it was during that last quarter of an hour that Cannon was seen at his best. Just before the interval the Dolphin goalkeeper had roared to a high pitch the enthusiasm of the crowd by half a dozen grand saves; but no finer goalkeeping can have been seen on the ground since Bohemians came from Whitehall—even when Lewis Farrell was at his best—than the display given by the soldier in these closing stages.

McGuire and McEvoy stood up to their gruelling in grand style, but the player who won the match—apart from the goal-scorers—was Cannon.

I heard many remark that Dolphin lost through "lack of finish" near goal. They certainly did delay the rounding off process for just a second or two on a number of occasions, but they found a tremendous lot for the Bohemian goalkeeper to do.

My view of it was that Dolphin failed to reach the final because Captain Cannon had definitely made up his mind he would not allow them to achieve the distinction. All types of shots, high and low, and with the ball going away from him, he got to.

A BRILLIANT FORWARD

I am not going to criticise adversely a single member of the Bohemians team. In the first half, though not playing the same high-class football that Dolphin served up, they gave as much as they got. They depended on the good old-time Bohemian game, swinging the ball about merrily and using their speed to good purpose.

Perhaps, there was too much toe, and not enough instep, used by backs and forwards; but, then, the game has changed so much in recent years. We did not see any William Hoopers in action among the forwards, but I saw one youngster who promises to mould into a very brilliant inside-right—Farrell. He and Menton hit it off splendidly; and one of the best things in the match, from the point of view of the keen observer, was the way in which he twice slipped out to the wing to take the passes of Menton, when the latter had worked in with the ball. In the second half we did not see him often—for the good reason that for most of the time the backs and half-backs had to concentrate on defence.

Every one of the Bohemians played his part well; if they do as well in the final the cup will go to Dalymount Park. They beat a team of fine footballers in Dolphin; but it appeared to me as if the visitors were just a bit over-anxious at times when within scoring range.

DOLPHINS' DEFENCE

Several "sitters" were missed by their inside forwards from crosses by either Paterson or Kendrick, but I would not say that Squires was guilty of many lapses. As a matter of fact, he was Dolphin's one dependable inside man; next to him I would put Paterson, who on the left wing played a lot of excellent football.

Little, if any, fault could be found with the Dolphin defence. Pinkerton was as reliable as Cannon, and there was not as good a back on the ground as Collins at right-full, while Watt, the centre half-back, got through an astonishing amount of hard work.

It looked bad when, after eight minutes of the second half had gone, Rogers went outside-right, Gallagher inside-right, Carroll centre-forward, Bermingham right half-back, and Kendrick into his usual position at left half-back. It appeared as if Dolphin realised that they were in desperate straits. From their point of view, as the play went subsequently, it must have seemed a pity that they did not start that way.

After twenty-three minutes O'Kane passed on to Farrell, who ran out to the right wing and crossed deftly to Ellis, who headed Bohemians's opening score. The amateurs held the lead to the interval, and after eight minutes of the second half Farrell crashed in the second goal from a pass by Menton. From the second of two quick corner kicks Watt, with a beautiful header, made it 2-1 after thirty-one minutes.

Bohemians—H. Cannon; W. McGuire, C. McEvoy; P. O'Kane, D. Andrews, A. Maguire; J. Menton, P. Farrell, Ellis, A. Horlacher, F. French.

Dolphin—Pinkerton; Collins, Doyle; Gallagher, Watt, Bermingham; Kendrick, Carroll, Rogers, Squires, Paterson.

REFEREE FOR THE SECOND SEMI-FINAL

At a meeting of the Council of the Free State F.A. last night, Mr. W. Booth (Preston) was appointed to referee the Cup semi-final, Dundalk v. Sligo Rovers, on 24th March.

Permission was granted to Bohemians to play Wolverhampton Wanderers on 29th April, to Drumcondra for a match between a local XI. and a cross-Channel XI. on 26th April for Moore's benefit, and to Shamrock Rovers to play a match for Ringsend Church on 16th April.

LINFIELD IN CO. ANTRIM SHIELD FINAL

LINFIELD ..... 4 BALLYMENA 0

By a four-nil victory over Ballymena United at Grosvenor Park yesterday afternoon Linfield entered the final of the County Antrim Shield, of which they are the holders. Losing a goal four minutes after the start Ballymena were always fighting a losing battle, and Linfield were three up at half-time. Allison, Ruddy (2) and McCormick scored.

CROSS-CHANNEL RESULTS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—I.

Chelsea	2	Birmingham	2
Everton	4	Leeds United	4
Huddersfield Town	3	West Bromwich Albion	0
Tottenham Hotspur	0	Arsenal	6
Preston North End	1	Portsmouth	1

ENGLISH LEAGUE—II.

Bolton Wanderers	1	Hull City	2

ENGLISH LEAGUE—III. (SOUTH).

Aldershot	0	Millwall	0

ENGLISH LEAGUE—III. (NORTH).

Hartlepools	3	Rotherham	1

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SENIOR SCHOOLS' REPLAY

WESLEY QUALIFY FOR FINAL

WESLEY COLLEGE 8
MOUNTJOY SCHOOL 6

Following their draw on Friday last, Wesley College and Mountjoy School had another close match in the replay yesterday at Donnybrook, and it was only after extra time that Wesley won, and thus qualified to meet Blackrock College, the holders, in the final, which will be played at Lansdowne road this day week. Wesley won by 1 goal from a try and 1 penalty goal to 1 penalty goal and 1 try, but on the general run of the play it must be said that they were rather lucky to do so.

It was not a good game. The play was keen and interesting, but the deadly marking on both sides frustrated the respective back divisions from making much headway, and for the major portion of the time forward play predominated. Both sides had their strong spells of attack, but Mountjoy lost a glorious chance of qualifying when just before the end of the ordinary period Gray missed a penalty kick from a favourable position.

Wesley were not up to strength, two of their usual forwards being absent through illness. They were the first to score, however, when Carry, after twenty minutes' play in the first half, kicked a penalty goal. This was all the scoring up to the interval, but early in the second half Giddings cut cleverly through and scored a try for Mountjoy which was not converted. Mountjoy continued to have the better of matters, and just before the end came the penalty kick already allluded to.

In the first period of extra time Mattson landed a penalty goal for Mountjoy, but in the second period Wesley attacked strongly, and good work by their forwards worked the ball up to the Mountjoy line and Carleton scored a try from a scramble, which Carry converted with a great kick.

On the Wesley side, W. B. Sterling, T. R. O'Neill, E. A. Carry and W. D. O'Neill were the best backs, and the most prominent forwards were C. E. Polden, A. F. Harbinson and W. McCulloch. For Mountjoy, J. A. Heaton, C. W. Tesking, J. H. Mattson and J. Giddings (backs), and J. McGibney, C. Webster and J. G. Wilkie (forwards) were the most noticeable players. Teams:—

Wesley College—W. B. Sterling; S. Smith, T. R. O'Neill, R. G. de Courcy, R. H. Bustard; E. A. Carry, W. D. O'Neill; C. E. Polden, A. F. Harbinson, W. McCulloch, G. F. Parker, H. A. Priestman, E. Carleton, L. C. Jacobson, W. H. Fitzell.

Mountjoy School—J. A. Heaton; C. W. Tesking, J. H. Mattson, R. Gray, D. D. White; J. Giddings, R. W. Browne; J. McGibney, C. Webster, M. Sofan, C. E. Higgins, C. G. Browne, J. McAlister, E. W. Roe, J. G. Wilkie.

ULSTER TOWNS' CUP

The draw for the semi-finals of the Ulster Provincial Towns Cup was made as follows:—

Mascherafelt v. Ballymena.
Enniskillen v. Derry.

On Saturday, 16th March, on ground of the first-named club, extra time if necessary; replays on or before Thursday, 28th March (Saturday, 23rd March, excepted), with extra time.

Mr. J. Campbell, Secretary of the County Dublin Executive, on behalf of the Rathfarnham Branch, Fine Gael and League of Youth, recently presented Mr. and Mrs. Lawlor, both very active members of the branch, with a clock to mark their esteem on the occasion of their recent marriage.

GREYHOUND RACING

FIVE FAVOURITES SUCCESSFUL

OWNER'S DOUBLE AT SHELBOURNE PARK

With five favourites scoring, backers had a successful time last night at Shelbourne Park. The Newbridge courser, Mr. M. Cunningham, brought off a double event with Brilliant Lawyer and Beaded Lawyer, the former winning the Dublin Plate in easy fashion, and Beaded Lawyer the Clonmel Plate, but the latter beat Border Level by only half a length. Details:—

DUBLIN STAKE—Mr. M. Cunningham's f. d. BRILLIANT LAWYER (2) (Lawyer's Fee—Beaded Empress), evens, 1; Mr. T. Byrne's COON SINGER (3), 3 to 1, 2; Mr. J. Dowler's MOYFEIGHER DANDY (1), 10 to 1, 3. Also ran—Mortar (5), 5 to 1; Killallos Gem (6), 10 to 1; Knocklyon (4), 10 to 1. A distance; same. 31.82 secs. (Owner.)

CELTIC HURDLE—Mr. D. Falvey's bd. d. LARGE SCOTCH (6) (Brown Foam—Gay Vista), 6 to 4, 1; Master T. Murphy's MUTE LEADER (1), 3 to 1, 2; Captain Guiney's GAY SOLDIER (3), 5 to 1, 3. Also ran—Dublin Road (4), 3 to 1. Six lengths; a distance. 33.76 secs. (Rosay.)

SANDYMOUNT STAKE (358 yards)—Mr. P. Crane's f. d. Hidden Cutlet (3) (Hidden Badger—Foras Feasa), 5 to 4, 1; Mr. T. J. Murtagh's BALIFAUGEN (5), 10 to 1, 2; Mr. E. Kinnane's CHOCOLATE KID (2), 9 to 4, 3. Also ran—Bab (6), 100 to 8; Hamwood Lass (1), 9 to 2. One and a half lengths; a head. 20.85 secs. (Owner.)

SHELBOURNE STAKE—Mr. P. V. McMullin's bd. d. LENINGROVE (2) (Leningrad—Mutton Chop), 7 to 2, 1; Dr. P. Brangan's FURTHER NOTICE (6), 3 to 1, 2; Mr. C. O'Connor's MALLOW CASTLE (3), 3 to 1, 3. Also ran—Quintin Book (1), 3 to 1; Smoky Cutlet (5), 8 to 1; Clonard (4), 10 to 1. One and a half lengths; one length. 31.47 secs. (Carroll.)

SHELBOURNE HURDLE—Mr. P. Colgan's bk. h. QUEEN OF THE PADDOCK (4) (Card Case—Curran's Magpie), evens, 1; Mr. C. Morrissey's HOPEFUL DAISY (5), 7 to 2, 2; Mr. J. McCarthy's RAG OF GLORY (6), 4 to 1, 3. Also ran—Dark Tom (1), 3 to 1. Four lengths; two lengths. 33.70 secs. (Owner.)

CLONMEL STAKE—Mr. M. Cunningham's bd. d. BEADED LAWYER (1) (Lawyer's Fee—Beaded Empress) 6 to 4, 1; Mr. J. Higgins's BORDER LEVEL (5), 6 to 1, 2; Mr. T. Reynolds's LOUGHSILLAN FLYER (4), 4 to 1, 3. Also ran—Alder (6), 8 to 1; Another Bunk (3), 4 to 1; Ashway (2), 7 to 2. Half a length; same. 31.65 secs. (Owner.)

CITY PLATE—Mr. B. Dowler's f. r. b. BUCKBASKET (4) (Town Mutton—Main Duchess), 7 to 1, 1; Mrs. J. Carroll's JUDGE'S CENSURE (1), 2 to 1, 2; Mr. J. Prendergast's PUDWALL (3), 4 to 1, 3. Also ran—Ryland Daisy (6), 6 to 1; Hazy Guide (2), 2 to 1; Fancy Flavour (5), 6 to 1. One length; same. 31.75 secs. (Owner.)

HAROLD'S CROSS—TO-NIGHT

8.15.—**ULSTER PLATE**, 525 Yards Flat—Essex Challenger, Proud Ryland, Knocknadiha Darkie, Berrima's Son, Baron's Hope, Rodanstown, Burning Shake. No Compliment.

8.30.—**METROPOLITAN HURDLE**, 525 Yards. Exaggerated, Stolen Buckle, Elm Park, Athgoe Boy, Coolnarig Boy, White Socks.

8.45.—**LEINSTER PLATE**, 525 Yards Flat—Heart of Hozel, Swift Lawyer, Marshall Field, Sean's Brother, Madam Popoff, Swift Brown Lady, Silievephelim Lassie, Chief Agent.

9.0.—**MUNSTER PLATE**, 525 Yards Flat—Rolling Waves, Oakvale, Lawyer's Waitress, Breeze Away, Eagle's Range, Moate Kid, Drumbler, Inishmurray Lass.

9.15.—**MIDLAND HURDLE**, 525 Yards—Devon Cross, Mick the Cynic, New Line Biddy, Fancy Jill, Sencoor Odd Buttercup.

9.30.—**CONNAUGHT PLATE**, 525 Yards Flat, Kelly's Choice, Colehays, Cosy Cover, Cheerful Custard, Lady Coon, Sly Minnie, Beautiful You, Minawn.

9.45.—**LIFFEY PLATE**, 525 Yards Flat—Bristol's Pride, Dromard, Capital R., Captured Dazzler, Borris Flyer, Easter Jack, Old Killana, Hero of Lloyd.

CELTIC PARK RESULTS—June Eve (5/2), Clio (9/4), Solenoid (2/1), Call Trumps (2/1), Strathfleet (evens), Cobbili (2/1), Ballinorig Grey (2/1).

UNIVERSITY INTER-DEBATE

A group taken at the Dublin University Commerce and Economics Society's inter-university debate, at Trinity College, Dublin, on Tuesday. Seated (left to right) are Miss K. O'Leary (University College, Cork); Mr. D. P. O'Donovan (University College, Dublin); Mr. J. C. M. Eason (Chairman); Mr. J. H. Douglas (Auditor) and Miss B. Kemp (Dublin University). Standing: Mr. R. D. O'Connel and Mr. D. Hutchinson (University College, Galway); Mr. W. Shank (Queen's University, Belfast); Mr. R. Odlum (Hon. Secretary); Mr. P. Lynch (University College, Cork); Mr. F. Elliot (Queen's University, Belfast) and Mr. J. Barry (University College, Cork).

WHEAT-GROWING POLICY

DEPUTY CALLS IT A FRAUD

GERMANY AND FREE STATE EGGS

THE debate on the supplementary estimate for the Department of Agriculture was resumed in the Dail yesterday.

Mr. J. M. DILLON (U.I., Donegal) said that he did not think that the terms of employment of the beet factory hands were too generous in any way, but he thought that they threw into striking relief the standard which the Minister for Agriculture set up in the House for that section of the community for which he primarily was responsible—the agricultural labourers engaged in beet production.

The policy of the Government in regard to the growing of wheat was a pure fraud, calculated to get the people nowhere. The industry was being heavily subsidised by the State—materially subsidised by the consumers, and partially subsidised by the ratepayers through the County Committees of Agriculture. He thought that the responsibility devolved on the Minister to tell the House and the country what advice he had to offer to every farmer who planted wheat in 1934, what he was to plant on the same land in 1935-36 and 1937-38.

The free meat scheme, said Mr. Dillon, was so demoralising and shocking that the sensibilities of the people were being reduced to a condition in which they had to return to the soup kitchens which had obtained seventy or eighty years ago. It was creating a general impression that the Government was acting in a grossly impossible way. He knew of one household which received each week twenty-two pounds of free beef, and two members of that household were sent into the town in order to carry it home. Such administration of any scheme was calculated to bring not only the Government but the House into gross disrepute.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Referring to the recent trade agreements, Mr. DILLON said that the trade in eggs between this country and Germany and Spain seemed to be in the hands of a few shippers in Dublin. At least he thought that he could charge the Minister with not having communicated to the registered shippers full particulars of the means whereby they could share in whatever quota of exports they could secure in the German and Spanish markets.

The German market now, apparently, was demanding that nothing but the equivalent of "extra selected" and "selected" eggs should be sent there, and were rejecting "medium" and "lower" grades.

Their principal market, said Mr. DILLON, was going to be the British market, and it was highly undesirable that any trade agreements with Spain and Germany should be allowed to create a situation in which their best eggs should go to the Continental markets while the "leavings" should be going to England. He thought that the Minister should make representations to the German Government, pointing out that if a trade agreement provides for eggs it was not open to the German Government, in pursuit of that agreement, to exclude certain classes of eggs, and constrain us to ship nothing but the top grade varieties at the expense of other customers.

FARMING POSITION

Mr. G. C. BENNETT (U.I., Limerick) said that it was a pity that the extra moneys voted to the Department of Agriculture were not securing more sales in the British market. They had had an admission from a member of Fianna Fail that the position of agriculture was so very bad that at the moment he was open to receive any case made to him—even to break the law—to improve it. Unless by some miracle the Government came to admit candidly that their policy was a failure, there was no hope of resuscitating agriculture, no matter what money they spent on it, until they got back into a free British market. The Colonies, notwithstanding restrictive quotas, had managed to increase their imports to that market, and the Free State alone was unable to take advantage of the excellent opportunities it afforded.

Mr. CURRAN (U.I., Tipperary) asked for an explanation of the sum of £35,000 for the purchase of cattle exported. He knew that the Minister was selling cattle at 11s. per cwt., and he asked did the Minister pay the scheduled price of 22s. a cwt.

LABOURERS' WAGES

Mr. NORTON (Lab., Kildare) said that, despite the fact that 120 inspectors had been appointed, the farmers were not being paid the price fixed in the bill. The farmers were prepared to take any price rather than hold out for the price fixed in the bill. At the same time, prices paid for meat by cash customers had been pushed up. Was the Minister satisfied that that price was justified? There had been a keen controversy between beet-growers and the Sugar Company as to the price to be paid for beet, and, while it was on, the Department of Agriculture intervened with a statement that labour was obtainable at 5d. per hour. He asked was that statement issued with the authority of the Minister, and was it the policy of the Department to stand over such a starvation rate of wage.

Mr. BELTON (U.I., Dublin N.)—And the deputy voted for it.

Mr. NORTON—I voted for no such thing.

Mr. BELTON—You voted for the Act that fixes the price and that fixes the wages. If it is 5d. an hour in Kildare, what must it be in Cooley?

Mr. NORTON—Will the Minister explain this statement, and the reference to 5d. an hour.

Dr. RYAN—I will, of course.

Mr. NORTON—The statement said that 5d. an hour was the rate at which labour could be got.

Dr. RYAN—That is a different thing.

Mr. DILLON—But you included that rate in your costing?

Dr. RYAN—Yes, but I never said it was a just wage.

Mr. NORTON—But the Department gives endorsement to that wage-rate?

Dr. RYAN—No.

Mr. NORTON—The Minister should exercise more care in statements issued by the Department, and not leave things in such a clumsy manner.

Mr. DILLON—The labourers engaged in beet-growing are being paid a scandalous wage. It is a slave condition, and a purpose for which this House should not vote money.

The SPEAKER ruled that references to the sugar-beet dispute and the rate of wages paid were not relevant.

Mr. NORTON continued, and referred to the bounties for millable wheat, home-grown. He asked, in regard to these provisions, were any measures taken to secure that a decent rate of wages would be paid to those engaged in production of cereals.

NO QUORUM

Mr. DILLON (U.I., Donegal) suggested that it might be well to bring into the House the Fianna Fail farmers, as there was not a quorum.

The bell for a count was rung, and several members of the Fianna Fail Party came on to the benches.

Mr. FINLAY (U.I., Leix-Offaly) said that the Slaughter of Cattle and Sheep Act was of no assistance to the farmer. He had not seen any case of 25s. a cwt. having been paid for fat cattle. There were 120 supervisors, earning about £6 a week, "coursing" over the country, and they were not doing the cattle trade any good.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Dr. RYAN, Minister for Agriculture, replying, said that, with regard to the settlement scheme in Meath, an agricultural overseer accustomed to dealing with the small farmers in congested districts would instruct the migrants. The question with regard to money given for publicity not being given to certain papers had been raised. There were many newspapers in this country which were very strongly against the Government, and they had not withdrawn advertisements from them. They had withdrawn them from two newspapers because, in their criticism of the wheat scheme, they had published certain figures, which subsequently they were asked to correct, but did not do so. They did not object to opposition newspapers criticising the wheat scheme in a fair way in their leading articles, but they objected to the use of incorrect figures.

They were getting a better price for their butter in Germany than they would get for it in Britain, even if there were no tariffs. He had been asked why money was not spent on winter dairying. The fact was that they had become very much nearer self-sufficiency in the production of butter this winter as compared with three years ago. The present price of butter in the British market was 80s. a cwt. in winter and 72s. in summer. If the Department thought that a merchant could realise 3d. a cwt. more for eggs in Germany than in Great Britain, taking the tariffs into consideration, the bounties would be fixed at 3d. less than if they were going into Great Britain, so that there would be no more benefit to the merchant trading with Germany than the merchant trading with Great Britain. There was a quota for eggs going into Britain, but the regulations had not been issued because they believed that if they brought in those regulations inevitably, they would have the effect of lowering prices. Having regard to the amount of eggs going into Germany and France, it might not be necessary to bring in the regulations.

"VERY IRRESPONSIBLE"

Continuing, the MINISTER said that Mr. Dillon had suggested that they were allowed to send only their best eggs to Germany and keep the leavings for Britain. He (the Minister) thought that that was a very irresponsible statement to make. While they were allowed to send only their best eggs to Germany, during the last eight or nine years this country had been sending nothing but the best eggs to Britain. He was, in fact, continually receiving complaints from exporters that they were far too strict in their regulations in regard to eggs intended for export.

"I think we may be more strict with regard to the size of eggs sent to Great Britain this year," continued Dr. Ryan. "We may have our eggs graded on a higher standard than up to the present."

Upon the price of beet, he said that the technical advisers considered that a flat rate was all right, and the farmers supplying three of the four factories voted for the flat rate. Experiments were being conducted in regard to the growing of beet seed here. Some home-produced seed was being planted this year for testing. Within three or four years they hoped to be able to tackle the question of growing their own seed. The climate did not appear to be quite dry enough, but they hoped to get over that difficulty. Once they had got over the difficulty of producing seed at all they would consider bulk and sugar content.

ANOTHER WHEAT BILL

INCREASE TO PASS TO CONSUMER

Upon the matter of 24s. per week being reckoned as labour cost in the production of beet, Dr. Ryan said that did not mean they approved that wage. They had been called upon to deal with the matter as a third party, and simply considered things as they were, like auditors or costing experts. It was a very different matter that there were guaranteed wages for the factory workers. The farmer was not a beet-producer and nothing else. An official could not tell him he would have to pay his labourer so much per hour for working on the beet crop between 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. The matter could only be solved by raising the general rate of farm workers' wages. If the Dail decided to do this they would bring in a fixed wage for agricultural labourers all round, but that question would have to be dealt with another time.

"I have been asked," said the Minister, "if the increased price of wheat will be passed on to the consumer. A bill will be introduced before Easter which will have that as one of its main objects—that is, the millers will pay the full price for the wheat as they receive it from the farmer, and will pass whatever is the increased cost to the user of the flour.

"There will be no subsidy. This year we grew 90,000 acres of wheat, and the percentage of home-grown wheat which must be used by millers is 10 per cent. It is possible that may have to be increased by a quarter or one-half per cent. It will scarcely absorb the whole crop."

Upon the rotation of crops, Dr. Ryan said that there was an idea among Opposition deputies that they could not increase wheat unless they had increased root-crops, and the deputies asked what would be done with these root-crops. "Without increasing our root-crops, we could grow all the cereals we require, and have absolutely no problem to deal with in this country, so far as that goes," said Dr. Ryan. "I say that a rotation of three years cereals, one year's roots has been adopted in many good tillage areas."

Mr. BELTON—It is robbing the land of its fertility.

Mr. McMENAMIN (U.I., Donegal)—How long will the land last?

Dr. RYAN—Start with wheat from land, the second year wheat, or, alternatively, oats or barley; the third year root crops, the fourth wheat or other cereals.

Mr. BELTON—Can the Minister show us any land that has been used in that way for any length of time?

Dr. RYAN—Come down to my farm.

Mr. BELTON—I accept that invitation.

Dr. RYAN continued that tillage was going up, although the usually considered tillage-plus-wheat was going down, because there was less hay. He had always maintained that a farmer was on his last legs who let his land go to hay.

Mr. BELTON—Thousands of acres of hay were not cut, because it would not pay to cut it.

Dr. RYAN—Obviously because the farmers are growing more cereals. There is ample room for a big increase in cereals-growing without an increase of root-crops.

FREE BEEF

Regarding the free-beef scheme, Dr. Ryan said there had been abuses, but they were not many or grave. He thought it would be necessary to have certain amendments to that scheme, of which the principal would probably be in regard to the maximum amount of beef allowed to go into one house.

He contended that there would be no loss at all on the buying of cattle for Germany; no bounty was needed in respect of these cattle—otherwise the cattle sent to Germany would have given the producer a very much better price than those exported to Great Britain. Obviously the fairest thing was to save the bounties for the general scheme in the future. Deputy Norton had asked if the minimum price under the Cattle Act was being paid. He was quite sure the minimum price was not being paid in many cases; but though sellers who complained were asked to make affidavits that they had received less than the minimum price, no seller would do so, and he had, therefore, been unable to take action against any butcher.

The Act concerning beet-growing did not fix the price of beet at 30s., or anything else, nor did it fix the price of sugar; these were entirely matters for the company. As regards the financial implications of the German agreement, provision had been made for the necessary bills of exchange to be at the disposal of exporters in this country, so that there would not be any hold-up of payments.

Concerning old cows, Dr. Ryan said that he hoped the factory at Roscrea would be in operation within three months.

On a division the estimate was carried by 47 votes to 34.

ACQUIRING OF FISHERIES

On a supplementary estimate for £10 for the Department of Fisheries,

Mr. DILLON (U.I., Donegal) said it seemed to him highly desirable that the State should take recognition of the fact that the several fisheries had been occupied for long periods by persons who believed themselves to be the proprietors of them, and that they had been transferred from one person to another at different times for very substantial sums. Would the Government consider the desirability of acquiring all those several fisheries for the State, and compensate the existing owners?

Dr. RYAN, Minister for Agriculture, said that they were awaiting the report of the Inland Fisheries Commission. They hoped to have that report within the next few weeks. If not they would have to deal with the situation themselves in the near future.

He thought that in acquiring the several fisheries they should keep in mind that the occupiers of many of them had been in occupation for a long time, and believed themselves to be the owners. If they took over the fisheries, he thought they should pay compensation just as was done in the case of the taking of the land.

The vote was agreed to.

DEFENCE FORCES BILL

Leave was given to introduce the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1935, which is entitled an Act to continue the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Acts, 1923 to 1934.

PIGS AND BACON BILL

When the Vice-President (Mr. O'KELLY) was announcing the Order of Business, which, he said, was to include the second stage of the Pigs and Bacon Bill,

Mr. J. DILLON (U.I., Donegal) said he wished to protest strongly against the second reading of such an important bill being taken that week. It was a measure of great magnitude, containing 153 clauses, and it had only been in the hands of the deputies since Saturday. He submitted that deputies had not had sufficient time to examine and consider the terms of the bill, and he suggested that the second reading should be postponed till next week.

Dr. RYAN, Minister for Agriculture, intimated his willingness to postpone the bill until next week.

VISIT OF MR. KENNETH MACLENNAN

Mr. Kenneth Maclennan, a prominent missionary expert and author, who spent the greater part of 1934 visiting the Far East, is visiting Dublin, at the invitation of the Dublin United Missionary Council. He will address a public meeting in the Gregg Hall to-night, at 8 o'clock, at which the Very Rev. J. J. Macaulay will preside, and to-morrow he will speak at a laymen's luncheon and at a conference for workers. As Secretary of the National Laymen's Movement of Scotland, and later of the United Council of Missionary Education and of the Conference of British Missionary Societies, Mr. Maclennan has an experience of co-operative missionary work extending over nearly thirty years, and it is hoped that many people will avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing his impressions of the situation in the Far East to-day.

Start off feeling fit.

full of energy and ready for every demand the day may bring forth.... by taking each morning a dish of palat

Financial News & Notes

DUBLIN EASY

WAR LOAN WEAK

INDUSTRIALS LOWER

Again business on the Dublin Stock Exchange was at very low ebb yesterday, and scattered liquidation resulted in small losses nearly all round.

Free State Funds showed practically little alteration, but British Funds were a weak feature. The 3½ p.c. War Loan fell 17s. 6d., and 2½ p.c. Consols dropped to 84⅞.

The only movement in Banks was the loss of several pence in Nationals. Guinness Ord. held up well; but, of Home Rails, Great Southern issues continued dull in nominal figures.

Gas Ord. eased to 14½, and Bolands Ord. and Todd Burns Ord. shed pence. Goulding Ord., Ever Ready (Ireland) issues and Prices Tailors (Ireland) Pref. all tended lower. The only rise amongst local Industrials was that of 1s. 6d. in Brooks Thomas Ord.

Tobaccos inclined to harden, but Textiles were on the dull side, and other leading Industrials marked small shrinkages.

LONDON DULL

FURTHER FALL IN GILT-EDGED

Among the factors which caused nervousness on the London Stock Markets yesterday the sharp rebound in the price of gold to yet another high record as a result of renewed pressure against the pound and the decision of the Oil market dealers to suspend business in Mexican and Canadian Eagle shares until after the shareholders meeting on Friday were outstanding. The unsettled situation in foreign affairs was another unfavourable element, while the revenue returns and railway traffics were not helpful, and, consequently, the tone generally was dull. Although prices were marked down in most sections falls were disproportionate to actual volume of trading.

In the Gilt-edged market further sellers dominated, and although buyers appeared towards the close the final rates were above worst, some issues lost as much as 1⅝. Old Consols were down to 84⅛ ex div., a loss of 1¼. War Loan showed a fall of ½, and Funding Loan dropped a similar amount. Dr. Schacht's moratorium talk and the postponement of the visit of Sir John Simon to Berlin continued to cause selling of Germans in the Foreign Bond group, the Sevens and Young Loan dropping a point, and Potash 7 p.c. 2½. Brazilians lacked support and were lower, the 5 p.c. Funding 1914 finishing at 68⅜, a decline of 1½.

Falls in British Rails were almost general, and although the traffics were considered disappointing they were better than the market has been accustomed to of late, the decline in prices was probably due more to the general malaise than to the traffics. Foreign Rails were also unfavourably affected by the general tone, and a number of Argentine Stocks dropped back, while among Colonials the decline in "Canpacs" was unabated. In the American Rail group falls of a point were frequent, while Union Pacific at 96½ ex div. were 2 down.

Among Mines South African Gold Mining shares, although slightly lower, were, in view of the new high record price for gold and a fair amount of profit-taking in early business, relatively steady. West Africans were lower, while among Australians, Commonwealth eased in spite of the encouraging references at the meeting to Yellowdine developments. Coppers were lower on realisation, and Tins also eased.

The Industrial market was generally lower in sympathy with the trend of surrounding groups, and most of the leading issues lost ground. Cement shares in early dealings responded to dividends that exceeded recent forecasts, but profit-taking lowered prices towards the close. In the Oil share market the "Twin-Eagles" decision had a disturbing effect, while the general weakness was also unfavourable, and prices were lower. Rubbers again lost ground.

DUBLIN CORPORATION LOAN

NINETY PER CENT. FOR SLUM CLEARING

The prospectus of a Corporation of Dublin Loan for £1,350,000 will be published to-morrow, and, in order that the attention of investors may be at once directed to the salient points of this investment, we append a few particulars which are worth careful consideration.

The price of issue is £93 for each £100 Stock, applications to be for £10 or multiples of £10. The interest is £3 10s. per annum, paid half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July, which is equivalent (with appreciation on redemption) to £3 16s. 6d. per cent.

It is a Trustee Stock, and is also eligible for deposit by insurance companies doing business in the Irish Free State. A sinking fund will be established for the redemption of the Stock which will be sufficient to redeem the whole of the Stock by maturity. The Stock is a first charge on all the revenues of the city.

Over 90 per cent. of the proceeds of the issue will be used for housing purposes and to finance loans under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts. Apart, therefore, from the attractiveness of the Loan as a gilt-edged investment, investors will have the knowledge that, by subscribing to the issue, they are helping to rid Dublin of the slums which have been the subject of unanimous condemnation for many years past.

LOAN DEBT OF THE CITY.

The net Loan debt per head of the population of Dublin is £14 13s. 5d., of which only £2 4s. 4d. is in respect of non-productive indebtedness. It is safe to state that very few cities of the size of Dublin can boast of figures so low as those quoted in this respect.

After the Stock is purchased it can at any time be transferred free of stamp duty. While the price of issue is £93 per cent., purchasers may pay for the Stock applied for by easy instalments, which will be set out in the prospectus.

The yield of £3 16s. 6d. per cent, per annum of this new Corporation issue compares with a yield of £3 12s. from 3½ per cent. Fourth National Loan at its present price, and with a yield of £3 2s. from British 3½ per cent. War Loan. As each of these Stocks is nominally a 3½ per cent. Stock, it is easy to see the favourable interest rate offered by the Corporation in this issue.

The subscription list of the issue will open on Monday next and close on or before the following Thursday.

RUBBER CROPS FOR FEBRUARY

Bangawan, 87,000 (nil); Bantam, 88,100 (nil); Bernam Perak, 41,200 (50,500); Bertam, 198,533 (nil); Bidor, 42,000 (55,000); Garing, 27,652 (56,661); Galphele, 19,000 (nil); Golconda, 52,450 (61,555); Johore, 49,500 (52,000); Krubong, 13,900 (14,000); Kuala Geh, 51,600 (46,000); Langkapoera, 53,600 (nil); Layang, 70,000 (75,000); Lendu, 44,500 (41,200); Mergui, 47,800 (nil); Parit Buntas, 41,500 (35,601); Rembia, 40,000 (51,500).

(Crops for February in parentheses.)

COMMONWEALTH MINING AND FINANCE, LTD.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF OPTION CERTIFICATES TO BEARER.

Option holders are reminded that those who exercise their options prior to March 22, will be entitled to participate in the forthcoming issue on the same terms and conditions as the Registered Shareholders.

Conversion of the Option Certificates may be effected by holders completing the form endorsed on the reverse of the Certificate or Certificates and sending them to the Registered Office, 3 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2, together with a cheque for the amount payable at the rate of 5/- per share.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Wednesday Night.

STOCKS AND SHARES:

London dull.

Dublin easier.

Manchester Textiles subdued.

Birmingham Motors steady.

New York irregular.

MONEY:

Bank of England Rate	2	p.c.
Last Year	2	p.c.
Irish Banks' Rate	3	p.c.
London Day-to-Day Loans	½	p.c.
London Three Months' Bills	⅞	p.c.
Price of Gold	149/4	
Price of Silver	26½d.	

THE INDUSTRIAL MARKET

PROFIT-TAKING IN CEMENT ISSUES

Although the undertone was described as fairly steady at the close, most movements in the Industrial market yesterday proved adverse to holders. There was a general disposition to even-up commitments owing to the unsettled conditions generally prevailing, due to political considerations both at home and abroad.

All the leading counters were marked down, though final prices were rather above the lowest touched.

After an uncertain start the Transatlantic counters improved somewhat following afternoon advices from Wall street, but they finished with an irregular appearance in the late dealings.

AVIATION AND MOTOR GROUPS.

Cable and Wireless stocks were affected by a few end-account realisations. A sharp setback in Rolls-Royce, the shares falling 2s. 6d. to 110s., was the chief movement among Aviation and kindred descriptions.

In the Motor group, Rovers continued to meet with a fair demand, and improved 6d. to 14s. 6d., but other changes were adverse.

Lower prices ruled for Electrical Equipments. Enfield Cables declined to 90s. 3d.; Generals and Every Ready further fell to 48s. and 21s. 9d. respectively.

An easier tendency characterised Iron, Coal and Steel descriptions, although generally the losses recorded were small.

TEXTILES DULL.

Textile shares were generally dull. Fine Spinners Pref. had a weak appearance at 8s. 4½d., while Bleachers fell back to 5s. In the Rayon group, little fresh interest developed in Courtaulds, and the price sagged to 50s. 3d. American Celanese were offered at 5 at one time, but rallied later 15 5-8. British Celanese remained on the dull side.

In the Stores group, Marks and Spencers were rather offered, and lost ⅛ to 4½. Wool worths finished around 105s.

Among Provision and Catering descriptions Bovril Ord. fell further to 25s. and the Defd. to 15s. Tate and Lyle were again on the dull side, while the two Unilevers were also down on the day.

BREWERIES WEAKER.

In the absence of fresh supporting orders Breweries recorded a general decline. Ind Coope and Allsopp lost 1s. 6d. at 101s., and there were other losses. The only really steady spots were Guinness, Bass, and Threlfalls.

Apart from "Bats" and Godfrey Phillips, the Tobacco leaders were subject to scattered sales. Carreras "A" eventually finished around 7⅞, Gallahers at 5½, Imps at 6¼, Tobacco Securities Trust Ord. at 4⅛ and the Defd. at 4⅜.

News shares generally had a dull appearance.

The Miscellaneous section reflected the tone prevailing in other markets, and profits were taken wherever they had occurred. Thus British Portland Cements reacted to 4 and Associated Portlands lost the greater part of the previous day's rise. Murex lost ⅛ further to 5⅛, British Oxygens declined to 79s. 6d., and Imperial Chemicals issues were slightly easier. Boots Drug were a shade lower, Beechams Defd. sagged to 23s. 6d., and Rangers Pref. were dull at 31s. 6d.; but T. Whites and Taylors rallied to 19s. 9d. Dunlops failed to find fresh support and finished at 48s. 4½d. Triplex remained steady.

OILS LOWER

The announcement by the London financial agents of the grave position in which the Mexican Eagle Oil Company is placed regarding the furnishing of the bond for the company's appeal to the Supreme Court in the Amalan law suit came as a shock to the Oil share market. Dealers took prompt action, and decided to suspend transactions in the shares of the Mexican and Canadian Eagle Oil Companies pending the meeting of shareholders on Friday next. The shares rank as international counters, and are largely held in Paris. When it became known in that centre that dealings has been suspended in London, operators there took similar action. Even had it not been for this sensational development, there can be little doubt that this section would have been influenced by the dulness which prevailed in the Stock Exchange generally.

RUBBERS DEPRESSED

Continued lack of support, weakness of the commodity and the general dulness were responsible for a depressed tone in the Rubber Share market yesterday, and many issues showed further depreciation. Losses of 1s. were registered in Malacca and Kuala Lumpur, Highlands lost 10½d. to 31s., and Telegeredjo at 18s. 6d. were 9d. lower. In the Commodity market trading was small, and although a steadier tone was in evidence in late dealings spot rubber was lower and sold down to 6d. per lb.

LONDON "STREET" MARKET

The American market, as a whole, revealed an irregular tendency in the after-hours' dealings in Shorter's Court last evening. Movements, however, were narrow, and dealings were not prolonged. Nickels at first improved to 24½, but finally closed at 24. Tractions were bid for at 8⅜, as were Radios at 4½. Steels hardened to 35, and Woolworth were mentioned around 105s. American Celanese were dealt in up to 5⅞, but eventually finished at 5⅝. "Emmies" were offered at 29s. 9d., as were "Canadas" at 11, and Fords lost the turn to 30s. 9d. Business elsewhere was negligible, prices showing very little variation from the "house" close.

VALUE OF THE £

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.	Per Cent. of Parity.
New York	4.77⅛	4.77½	98.1
Montreal	4.84½	4.82¼	99.6
Amsterdam	6.94½	6.96½	57.4
Berlin	11.68½	11.73	57.2
Brussels	20.17½	20.20	57.6
Copenhagen	22.40	22.40	123.4
Geneva	14.50	14.53	57.5
Milan	56½	57⅛	61.1
Oslo	19.90½	19.90½	109.6
Paris	71⅛	71⅛	57.4
Stockholm	19.39½	19.39½	106.8
Kobe	14½	14½	174.1

*Close in New York, 4.74⅞.

Commonwealth Mining and Finance

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LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

—	Closing.		Rise or fall
Consols 2½%	84¼	84⅜	−1⅛
Do. 4 %	114⅞	114¾	−1⅛
3½% War Loan	105⅝	105⅝	−1⅝
Funding Loan	116⅝	117⅛	−1⅝
Victory Bonds	113⅞	114⅛	−1⅛
3% Conversion Loan	103¼	103¾	−¼
3½% Conversion Loan	105½	106	−⅝
4½% Conversion Loan	112⅝	113	−⅜
5% Conversion Loan	122⅝	122⅞	−⅛
2½ % Irish Land Stock 1903	87	89	−1½
Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds	110½	112½	.....
India 3 %	83	84*	−1½
Do. 3½%	94	95*	−1½
Do. 4½%	113	114	−1
Do. 5½%	105⅝	106⅛	−⅛
Local Loans	94¾	95¼	−¼
Sudan 4½ %	115	117	.....

PUBLIC BOARDS AND STOCKS.

Cent. El. Bd. 4% 1939-90	108	110	.....
Do. 3% 1950-70	115	117*	.....
Do. 4½% 1951-73	111	113	.....
Do. 4% 1955-75	117	119*	.....
Do. 4½% 1957-87	112	114	.....
Metro. Water 3 p.c. (a)	99	101*	.....

DOMINION AND COLONIAL STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5 p.c. 1945-75	110⅞	111⅛	.....
Do. do. 1960-70	104	106	.....
Do. do. 3½ p.c. 1948-53	101	103	−1
Canada 4 p.c., 1940-60	103	105*	.....
Do. 4 p.c. 1953-58	110	112*	.....
Cape 3½ p.c. Cons.	101	103*	.....
Ceylon 5 p.c.	105	106	.....
N.S.W. 5 p.c., 1945-65	110¾	111¼	.....
Do. 4 p.c., 1942-62	102	104	.....
Do. 4½ p.c., 1935-45	101	102	.....
New Zealand 6 p.c., 1936-51	105	107*	.....
Do. 3½ p.c., 1949-54	103	105	.....
Nigeria 6 p.c.	128	131	.....
Queensland 5 p.c., 1940-60	106	108½	.....
South African 4 p.c., 1943-63	107	109	.....
Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75	115	117	.....
South Australian 5 p.c., 1945-75	110½	111	.....
Do. 4 p.c., 1940-60	102	104	.....
Victoria 4 p.c., 1940-60	103	105	.....
Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75	110⅞	111	.....
Western Australian 5 p.c., 1945-75	110¼	110⅝	.....
Do. 4 p.c., 1942-62	102	104	.....

BANKS.

Anglo-South American (£10) £5 paid	3⅛	4⅞dls	.....
Bank of Australasia	8⅝	9⅛	.....
Bank of England	362	367	2
Bank of Montreal	39½	42⅜	.....
Bank of New South Wales	22	24	.....
Bank of New Zealand	2	2¼	.....
Barclay's "A" Shares	10¾	11⅜	−1/16
British Overseas	4½	5	.....
Canadian of Commerce	32½	34½	.....
Chartered of India	15	15½	+ ⅛
Hong Kong and Shanghai	128	132	.....
Lloyds	87/6	88/6	.....
London and S. American	90/0	95/0	.....
Martins, £20 (£2/10 paid)	7⅞	8⅜	.....
Midland	9⅜	9⅝	−1/16
National Discount "B"	12⅞	13⅜	.....
National Provincial (£4 pd.)	13⅝	14⅜	−1/16
Royal of Canada	33	36	−½
Standard of South Africa	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
Union of Australia	6	6½	.....
Westminster Bank (£1)	87/6	89/6	.....

FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—Feb. 18

99	Argentine 4 p.c. Rescn	99	100*	.....
102½	Austrian 6 p.c. Guar.	102	103	.....
—	Do. 3% Guar. Stg. Bds.	103	105*	.....
100	Belgian 5 p.c.	99½	101¾*	.....
31½	Brazil 6½ p.c. S. Bds. 27	30½	30½	−¼
92½	Do. 5 p.c. Funding	88½	89½	−½
73½	Do. 5 p.c. do., 1914	68¼	69¼	−1¼
104½	Chinese 4½ p.c., 1898	102	103	.....
85½	Do. 5 p.c., 1912	83¾	85¾	.....
98½	Do. 5 p.c. Reorg. 1913	99	100	.....
98½	Chinese Imp. Ry. 5% Gld	98½	100½	.....
82½	Do. shanghai-Nanking 5 p.c.	82	84	− ½
35½	Do. Tientsin - Pukow 5 p.c.	35	39	.....
111½	Czecho-Slovakin Bonds	111	112	.....
105	Hungarian Unified	105	106	.....
29⅜	French Loan 4 p.c.	29½	30	−¼
73	German 7 p.c.	69	70	−1
83¼	Do. 5½ p.c.	80½	81½	.....
—	Do. Potash 7 p.c.	67	68	−2½
45	Greek 7 p.c., 1924	40	43	−2½
36½	Do. 6 p.c. Stabs.	32	36	.....
33	Do. 5 p.c., 1914	28	33	.....
34	Italian Rentes	32	35	.....
88	Japan 5 p.c. 1924	88½	89½	.....
81½	Do. 5½ p.c. Conversion	82¾	83¾	− ¼
10½	Mexican 5 p.c., '99	9	11	− ½
10¾	Do. 6 p.c. 10-Y. Treas.	9¼	11¼	− ½
48	Peru 7 p.c. Guano	47	52	.....
1⅞	Peruvian Corporation	1⅞	2¼	.....
8¼	Do. Pref.	7½	8½	.....
38¼	Do. Debs.	38	40	.....
97	Poland 7 p.c. Sterling	99½	100½	.....
74¼	Portuguese 3 p.c.	74	75	.....
—	Spanish 4 n.c.	73	78	.....
4¾	Turkish 7½ p.c., 1933	4⅝	5⅛*	.....

BRITISH RAILS.

52½	Great Western	47	48	−1
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	115½	115½	.....
18¼	Ldn., Mid. & Scot. Ord.	16¾	17¼	−¼
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	74	76	−1
—	Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref.	100	101	.....
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923	44	46	−1
12¼	Ldn., North Lant. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	10½	11	−¼
6⅞	Do. Def. Ord.	5⅝	6⅛	.....
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	63	65	−1
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	21	23	.....
—	Lond. Trans. 5 p.c. "A"	131	134	.....
—	Do. 4½ p.c. "A"	120	123	.....
—	Do. "B"	123	126	.....
—	Do. "C"	96½	97½	.....
84	Southern Pref. Ord.	74	79	.....
21¼	Do. Def. Ord.	19¾	20¼	−½
115	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	113	115	.....

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

20½	Antofagasta Ord.	17	19	−1
—	Argentine 5 p.c. Ord.	8	10	.....
—	Bahia Blanca Gnar. 8½	70	81*	.....
26	Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	24	26	−½
8¼	Buenos Ayres & Pacific	7	9	.....
22	Buenos Ayres and W.	20	22	−1
—	Canadian National Gnar.	88	91	.....
12½	Canadian Pacific ($25)	10⅝	11⅜	−⅛
16	Central Argentine Ord.	15	17	−1
8	Do. Def.	7½	9½	.....
8	Central Uruguay Ord.	7½	9½	.....
3	Cordoba Central New	2½	4½	.....
—	Do. 1st Deb.	32	34	−1
9	Do. 2nd Deb.	8	10	.....
14	Entre Rios	13½	15½	.....
—	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	19	22	.....
—	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar.	100	103	.....
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	103	107	.....
—	Internl. of Cent. America	3	7	.....
7	Leopoldina	6½	8½	.....
1¼	Mexican Rails	1	2	.....
3¾	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	3	4	.....
1¼	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	1	2	.....
65	San Paulo Ord.	64	65	−1
2½	United Havana	2½	4½	.....

AMERICAN RAILS.

—	Atchison	40	43	−1
—	Chicago, Milwaukee New	1½	2½	.....
—	New York Central	13	16	−1
—	Pennsylvania	19	22*	−1
11½	Southern Common	11	13	.....
—	Southern Pacific	13	16	−1
102	Union Pacific	94	96*	−2

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

M.U.—Feb. 18

116/0	Bass Ratcliff Ord.	113/0	115/0	.....
—	Brewers of Vancouver	2	3/0	−0/1½
10/9	City of London Def. (5/-)	9/9	10/9	.....
89/0	Courage Ord.	86/0	88/0	−1/0
92/6	Distillers Ord.	91/0	92/0	−1 0
140/0	Guinness Ord. (£1 units)	136/6	138/6*	.....
102/6	Ind Coope and Allsopp	100/0	102/0	−1/6
—	Mitchell and Butlers	81/0	83/0	−1/0
92/6	South African Breweries	91/0	92/0	+1/0
—	Walker (John) Pref.	31/9	32/9	.....
17/3	Walker (P.)& R. Cain Or.	16/0	17/0*	−0/3
69/6	Watney Combe Def.	65/0	67/0	−1/0

DRAPERY AND STORES.

75/3	Barker (John)	74/0	75/6	.....
6/6	Cook, Son and Co.	5/0	6/0	.....
—	Gamage (A. W.)	19/0	20/0	−0/3
78/0	Harrod's Stores	74/0	75/0*	−0/3
6/0	Harrod's (B.A.)	5/3	5/9	−0/1½
24/6	Maple and Co.	23/0	24/0	−0/6
4⅞	Marks & Spencer (5/-)	4⅞	4⅝	−⅛
—	Selfridges Pref.	28/10½	29/4½	.....
109/0	Woolworth Ord.	102/6	103/6	−0/3
31/3	Do. Pref.	30/3	31/0	.....

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

—	Bournemouth & Poole	77/0	79/0	−0/6
36/3	Charing Cross	33/0	35/6*	.....
38/0	City of London	34/0	37/0	.....
58/0	County of London	56/0	57/0	−1/0
—	Electric Supply Corp.	57/6	58/6	.....
—	Lancashire	36/0	38/0	−0/3
39/5	London Electric	37/6	39/6*	−0/6
54/6	Metropolitan	51/3	52/3	.....
33/6	North-Eastern	32/3	33/3	−0/1½
38/0	St. James's	34/0	36/0	.....
—	Scottish Power	41/3	42/6	−0/6
—	South London	34/6	36/6	.....
36/3	Westminster Electric	33/0	34/0*	−0/3
—	Whitehall Inv. Pref.	25/0	27/0	.....
—	Yorkshire Ord.	43/3	44/3	−0/6

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS.

24/3	Associated Electric Ind.	24/0	25/6	−0/1½
78/6	British Insul. Cables	74/6	75/6	.....
70/0	Callenders Cable	68/0	69/0	.....
—	Enfield Cable	90/3	97/3*	−1/0
—	English Electric	6/9	7/3	−0/3
20/0	Ever Ready (5/-)	21/3	22/3	−0/6
48/0	General Electric Ord.	47/9	48/3	−0/6
7	Henley's Telegraph	6¾	6⅞	.....
29/0	Johnson and Phillips	28/0	29/0	−0/3
—	Philips Lamps	44/6	46/6	.....
20/6	Siemens	20/0	20/6	−0/3
—	Telegraph Constr.	22/0	23/0	.....

INSURANCE.

—	Alliance £20 (£2 4/- p.)	26	27	+ ¼
—	Atlas £5 (£1 5/- paid)	13¼	13⅞	.....
—	Con. Un. £1 Units	10⅝	11⅛	.....
—	Eagle Star Ord. £3	17¾	18⅜	.....
—	Employers' £1 (5/- paid)	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
—	Gen. Accdt. £5 (£1¼ p.)	19¼	20¼	−⅛
—	Guardian £5 (10/- paid)	13⅛	13⅝	.....
—	L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£2)	21	22	.....
—	Lon. Ass. £2½ (£1¼ p.)	13	13⅜	.....
—	N.B. & Mer. £5 (£1¼ p.)	42	43	.....
—	Northern £10 (£1 paid)	18½	19½	.....
—	Pearl £2	18¾	19¾	.....
—	Phœnix £10 (£1 paid)	15	15⅝	−⅛
—	Do. £1 (f.p.)	16½	17	.....
—	Prudential	33	35*	.....
—	Do. "B" £1 (4/- paid)	4⅝	4⅞*	.....
—	Royal Exchange	9⅛	9⅝	.....
—	Royal Ins. £1 (10/- pd.)	8¼	8⅝	.....
—	Sun Ins. £1 (5/- paid)	4⅜	4⅞	.....
—	Sun Life £21 (f.p.)	8⅛	7⅝	.....
—	Yorkshire 50/- (10/- pd.)	8	8½	.....

IRON AND STEEL.

3/10½	Amal. Anthracite	3/4½	3/10½	−0/1½
47/3	Babcock, Wilcox Ord.	43/0	44/0	−0/6
8/6	Baldwins	47½	8/1½	−0/1½
4/9	Brown (John) (6/-)	3/3	4/9	.....
3/0	Cammell Laird (5/-)	2/7½	3/1½	.....
77/3	Cory (William)	76/0	77/0	−0/3
11/9	Dorman Long and Co.	11/3	11/7	−0/6
21/0	Guest Keen	20/0	21/0	−0/6
4/1½	Pease and Partners	3/9	4/-	−0/1½
20/0	Powell Duffryn	18/4½	19/0½	−0/1½
39/3	South Durham Steel	37/3	38/0	−0/1½
30/10½	Stewarts & Lloyds Def.	28/3	29/3	−0/7½
27/6	United Steel Cos.	26/6	27/6	−0/7½
9/6	Vickers Ord.	9/3	9/9	−0/1½

OILS.

M.U.—Feb. 18

13/10½	Anglo-Ecuadorian	13/4½	13/10½	−0/1½
1½	Anglo-Egyptian "B"	1 13/32	1 15/32	.....
2⅞	Anglo-Persian Ord.	2 13/32	2 29/32	−3/32
37/0	Do. 6 p.c. 1st Pref.	35/3	35/9	−0/1½
37/0	Do. 6 p.c. 2nd Pref.	35/3	35/9	−0/1½
27/0	Apex Trinidad (5/- shares)	25/6	27/0	−0/7½
8/3	Attock	7/6	8/3	.....
11/3	British Borneo Pet. (6/0)	12/6	13/0	−0/1½
5/9	British Burmah (6/-)	23 1/32	4 1/32	.....
3/7½	British Controlled	3/0	3/6	−0/1½
8/7½	Do. Pref.	8/0	8/6	−0/1½
3⅞	Burmah	3¾	3 11/16	−1/32
39/0	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	36/3	37/3	−0/9
2/1½	Canadian Eagle Ord.	No Dealings.		.....
12/0	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref ($5)	No Dealings.		.....
6/3	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	No Dealings.		.....
3/0	Kern River (10/-)	2 7/8	2 15/16	.....
1¼	Lobitos	1 15/16	1¾	.....
6/3	Mexican Eagle Ord.	No Dealings.		.....
6/6	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	No Dealings.		.....
7/0	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref (4 paid)	No Dealings.		.....
1/1½	North Caucasian (10/)	1/0	1/6	.....
10/6	Phœnix Oil	9/1½	9/4½	−0/4½
5/8	Do. 1/- shares	4/6	5/0	−0/3
19⅜	Royal Dutch	18 5/8	19⅛	− ¼
2 17/32	Shell Transport	2 7/16	2½	−1/16
12 15/16	Do. 5 p.c. Pref. £10	12⅝	12⅞	.....
32/0	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	30 7/8	31/1½	−0/3
10/1½	Steaua Romana	9/6	9/9	.....
3/3	Tankers Pref.	3/0	3/6	.....
9/0	Trinidad Central	9/0	9/6	.....
3 3/32	Trinidad Leasehold	3	3 1/32	−1/32
2 1/8	V.O.C. Holdings	1 29/32	1 31/32	.....
2 1/16	Do. 7 p.c. Pref	1 29/32	1 31/32	−1/32

RUBBERS.

23/6	Anglo-Dutch	22/3		−0/1½
13/9	Anglo-Malay	13/9		.....
3/6	Bukit Mertajam	3/3		.....
0/11	Bukit Sembawang	1/0		.....
17/6	Grand Central	16/7½		−0/1½
21/3	Highlands	21 0/1		−0/1½
13/6	Jugra Land	13/1½		−0/1½
34/6	Kuala Lumpur	29 0		−1/0
19/0	Linggi	18/3		.....
4/4½	London Asiatic	4/3		.....
27/0	Malacca	24/6		−1/0
34 7/16	Malaysian	33/1½		−0/7½
3/1½	Merliman-Pegoh	2/0		.....
20/0	Orient Trust	19/6*		.....
31/6	Rubber Trust	29/9		−0/6
22/6	Tanjiong	21/3		−0/7½
25/6	Tandjong Malim	23/6		−0/3
23 3/32	United Sua Betong	21/6		−0/6
9/3	Yallambrosa	8/7½		−0/3

BANKS.

Allagar	1/7½	.....	Java Amal	21/6	.....
Anglo Java(1/)	0/10½	.....	Kanuning	3/0	−0/1½
do. 5 p.c. debs.	9½	.....	Kepong (2/)	3/7½	−0/1½
Batu Tiga	31/7½	−0/3	Kuitilalla	1/0	.....
Bernam Per'k	2/0	.....	Kinta Kellas	1/10½	.....
Bikam (2/)	2/6	.....	Kombok	2/1½	.....
Brit. I.G. Trst	82	.....	Kuala Sel	3/6	.....
Brit. E. Java	1/3	.....	Ledbury	23/9	.....
Broome Sel(2/)	3/9	.....	Manch'r N.B.	11/10½	.....
Buntar	1/10½	−0/1½	N. Hummock	12/6	−1/3
Castlefield	4/0	−0/1½	P.P.K (C'y'n)	13/1½	.....
Central Perak	2/4½	.....	Palaling	1/0	−0/6
Chersonese	2/10½

TODD, BURNS & CO., LTD

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH AND PROCEEDINGS AT ANNUAL MEETING

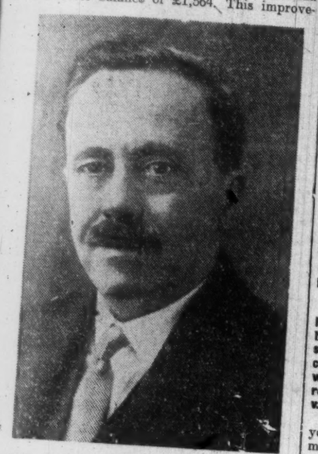
The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at 47 Mary street, Dublin. Mr. L. G. Sherlock, LL.D., presided. The other directors present were:—Messrs. J. Callaghan, J. J. Scanlon, H. McClintock, M.B., D.P.H.; Con O'Sullivan, James Clune (managing director), George Clune.

The Secretary (Mr. Scanlan) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In 1933 our profits, before allowing for Debenture interest, depreciation and directors' fees, was £9,331, but, as we had a debit balance from the previous year in profit and loss account of £6,023, we started 1934 with a balance against us of £1,564.

The profit for the year under review, before allowing for Debenture interest, depreciation and directors' fees, was £11,312, showing an increase in profits of £2,081. Deducting Debenture interest, directors' fees, and allowing for depreciation, the nett profit is £6,570. From this figure must be deducted the debit balance of £1,564, which leaves us a credit balance of £5,005.

The directors recommend payment of the Preference dividend for the year 1931, amounting to £3,000, and carry forward £2,005 to the credit of the profit and loss account. Roughly speaking, we start the current year with that credit balance, instead of a debit balance of £1,564. This improve-



MR. LORCAN G. SHERLOCK, LL.D., Chairman of Messrs. Todd, Burns and Co., Ltd.

ment, while not startling, is, I think, substantial. A continuance of such improvement would in a comparatively short time enable us to be in a very strong position.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

There are some figures in the balance sheet to which I would like to direct your special attention. We have reduced the amount due to us during the last twelve months from £121,000 to £105,000, and this although the trade for the year was increased by many thousands. We have reduced the amount due by us from £53,700 to £50,000—another creditable achievement, in view of our increased trade—and the balance to our credit in bank at the end of year was £13,463, as against £2,200 in 1933. These figures will, I think, show that we are making our position very much more liquid, and that we are definitely, if gradually, progressing. It is true our stocks have increased from £91,500 to £99,000, but this is natural when you consider the very large increase in trade. It is principally due to the extending of our manufacturing branches, the division of departments, and a larger range of goods in each branch, in order to give better service to the public.

Having mentioned our bank credit balance, it is, perhaps, advisable to make a reference generally to our banking institutions and methods. For some time past we have been hearing of demands for different kinds of revolution in our system of banking, currency and credit. They mainly emanated from men who have no proved experience of these difficult matters, and in some cases from men who have not made any substantial success in their own activities. I am glad that the Government, instead of giving away to any ill-informed criticism, thought it right to appoint a Banking Commission to consider all the problems incidental to currency and credit, and I venture to express the hope that due regard will be given to the solidity and strength of our banks, which have stood very many difficult strains immediately after the opening of the Great War, and arising from the economic chaos which was the outcome of the War.

Those in control are men of wide experience and knowledge, and if public opinion is being formed for the purpose of creating changes it is well that those that have the great responsibilities of maintaining industries and factories should make known their views. Currency and credit are very delicate matters for public agitation, and I suggest that any attempt to proceed quickly for substantial changes in the system might easily result in creating financial panic, which would not alone strike at the banks, but also at the controllers of industry, and inevitably result in creating widespread unemployment and poverty.

POLICY OF LOWER PRICES.

During the year your directors reviewed the whole situation of their trading. They knew they had magnificent stores—splendid windows, dressed in a manner creditable to our staffs, a large variety of well bought stocks, but we also recognised that the premises were not either in Grafton street or O'Connell street. We have no 'buses or trams passing our doors, and we had to consider the policy of attracting the ladies of our city, at, perhaps, a little inconvenience to them, to become valued clients and customers. We decided that the best, if not the only, attraction to be offered to the general public was one of giving the best quality goods at the lowest possible prices. I am glad to say that the results so far have justified our views. Our retail trade has considerably increased; it is up by many thousands of pounds, and the number of purchases has increased during the year by thousands. The balance sheet figures give no idea of this increase, because our profits proportionately were smaller.

REQUEST TO SHAREHOLDERS.

I again appeal to our shareholders resident in Dublin to give us preference before they buy—by preference I mean to come to our stores and see if we can satisfy them. If we cannot give them value, let them go elsewhere, by all means, but if we cannot, the responsibility is ours, and I do not think we will fail.

I would like to point out that during the year we made a very big change in our millinery and fashion departments, and you will be glad to hear that so widespread is the satisfaction of our clients that the trade in these two branches has very substantially increased.

I invite the public to test the accuracy of my observations, and will abide the result with great confidence.

It is, perhaps, invidious to particularise departments, all of which are making improvements, because they are efficiently managed, and are all giving good value for money; but I would like to draw the attention of the purchasing public to the magnificent furniture and carpet warehouse that we have in Mary street, one of the largest stocks in the city, with every item well bought, and sold in pursuance of our general policy with comparatively small profit.

My thanks are due to the staff generally, and to my colleagues on the Board, for their constant attention to their duties. I must also convey my deep personal appreciation of the splendid services rendered to the company, both by our Managing Director and our Secretary. So long as Todd Burns is served in such a faithful way by men of ripe experience and wide knowledge, the future should be looked to with increased confidence.

I move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

The report was seconded by Mr. C. O'Sullivan and passed.

The re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. John Callaghan and Mr. George Clune, was proposed by Dr. Sherlock, and seconded by Mr. Thos. J. Ganion, Mohill, and passed.

Messrs. Stokes Bros. and Pim were re-elected Auditors.

The re-election of the Auditors was proposed by Mr. A. B. Coyle and seconded by Mr. B. Cahill and passed.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS

Gallaher.—Preliminary figures for 1934 were given on February 27, and the full report shows profit before taxation at £461,840 (against £305,960), and £157,751 brought forward, making £598,591 available. Provision for tax £105,000 (£70,000); reserve for contingencies £85,000 (£60,000); reserve £50,000 (£25,000). Total dividend on Ordinary of 18 per cent. net (11 per cent.); forward £160,404. Directors have introduced a pensions scheme from February 28, 1935, and the greater part of allocation of £85,000 to contingencies reserve will be held available over a period of years to meet initial cost of establishing scheme. Future annual costs will be met out of revenue. As already announced, 10,000 New Ordinary shares of £1. Having regard to recent acquisition of business by company and need for further factory premises and plant, directors propose to offer 106,675 shares of £1 at 20/- to Ordinary shareholders in proportion of one new for every five held, fractions being ignored. The meeting will be held at Winchester House, London, E.C., at noon on March 20.

Attock Oil Co.—The directors state that, although the accounts for 1934 are not yet completed, an estimate of the results indicates a loss of £25,000 to £30,000, before providing for major depreciation. For the previous year a comparative profit of £257 has made. Cash resources, states the circular, remain adequate for the drilling programme to hand and in view.

Batu Matang Rubber.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent. (actual). (First dividend on reconstructed company.)

Bandjarsarie (Java) Rubber.—Dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, for the year ended 31st December, 1934. (First dividend since 1930.)

"Daily Mirror" Newspapers.—Usual quarterly interim on the Ordinary Shares of 3½ per cent., less tax.

En-Tout-Cas Company (Syston).—Trading profit £11,027 for 1934, compared with £4,412 for 1933. After providing for tax depreciation, etc., there is a net balance of £6,922, against £1,528 a year ago. No dividend has been paid on the Deferred Shares since 45 per cent. for 1929, and the Preferred Ordinary Share dividend is in arrear from January 1, 1932. The directors propose to reduce the capital from £110,000 to £85,000 by cancelling 1/- of each Preferred 5/- Share and 6d. of each 1/- Deferred Share. It is proposed that the Preferred Shares shall be entitled to participate in surplus profits to the extent of 75 per cent., instead of 50 per cent. It is also proposed to pay two years' Preferred dividend out of profit and loss account credit and reserve in full satisfaction of arrears.

Eastern Bank.—Final dividend of 3 per cent. for 1934, again making 6 per cent. for the year, and a 25th anniversary bonus of 3 per cent.

Gale and Jerome.—Profit on trading £19,819. After charging depreciation, interest, fees, tax, etc., a balance of £9,306 remains. Dividend on Ordinary of 10 per cent. per annum for period from May 17. £2,000 written off issue expenses; £2,579 forward. (Maiden dividend.)

Kramat Pulai.—Interim dividend of 20 per cent., less tax (25 per cent. in November last on subdivided shares).

Lamson Paragon Supply Co.—Profit £85,386, against £73,760. Final dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. (against 7 per cent.); forward £37,883 (against £28,497).

Lower Bisichi (Nigeria) Tin.—The report for the year ended September 30th last states that the profit amounted to £2,218, against £2,305 for the preceding 12 months, while £2,552 was brought in. As already announced, the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £2,949. A similar payment was made for 1932-33.

Manchester Temperance Hotels.—Net profit £1,658, against £1,322; to reserve £500, against £750; dividend 3½ per cent, for year (against 2½ per cent.).

Malayan Tin Dredging.—Interim dividend of 10 per cent., less tax (5 per cent. in March, 1934).

Maple and Co.—Final dividend of 2½ per cent. on Ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. (same). £26,397 forward, against £19,116 brought in.

Nundydroog Mines.—Final dividend on the 10/- shares of 4/-, making 6/9 per share (against 8/6).

Potteries Motor Traction Co.—Ordinary dividend of 6 per cent. for 1934. Last year dividends were resumed with a payment of 3 per cent. The company is controlled by British Electric Traction.

Radiation.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 29 7/6 p.c., less tax, making 12½ p.c. for the year, also bonus of 2½ per cent., less tax; an Ordinary shares (dividend same, bonus extra). Dividend on the Preference shares of 3 per cent. actual, less tax, making 6 per cent. for year.

Southern Malayan Tin Dredging.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax. (same).

Southern Perak Dredging.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax (same).

Shanks and Co.—Trading profit £58,025, against £38,491 last year, and £4,000 provision no longer required, less ordinary depreciation, £15,934; extra depreciation £4,000; add £20,181 brought forward, making £57,608 available after Preference dividends; £10,000 to reserve. Dividend on Ordinary of 8 per cent. (4 per cent.); forward £24,408.

"Sunday Pictorial News." 1920.—Quarterly interim at 3½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary Shares (same).

Tarslag (1923).—Profit £20,439. Dividend of 11.2d. per share equal to 6¼ per cent.; forward £5,294 (same).

Tower Tea.—No dividend will be paid on 6 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares for year ended December 31, 1934.

Travancore Tea Estates.—Dividend of 7½ per cent. on Ordinary shares for year ended, making 12½ per cent., less tax, for year (same).

United States Investment.—Payment on Ordinary of 2 per cent., less tax, for year (against nil last year).

MOTORS AND TEXTILES

BIRMINGHAM

Prices fairly steady.

Hudsons supported, 16/3; Austins reacted to 46/3, 9/-, Raleighs 47/6, easier; Dunlops lower, 48/4½.

Alvis	11/4½
Bluemels	38/9
Dentis	53/9
Enfields	27/6
Humbers	19/6
Guys	2/6
Leylands	45/6
Rovers strong,	14/6;
Fords neglected,	30/9;
Standards	66/3,
Napiers	9/-,
Lucas	62/6
Rileys	55/6
Rolls	111/3
S.T.D. Pref.	1/4½
Singers	10/1½
Triumphs	8/1½

MANCHESTER

Textiles subdued. Bleachers, Calicos and Henrys slightly easier.

Bleachers	4.9-5.3
Calicos	10/-10.6
Dyers	8/3-8.6
Cottons	4.9-4.3
Spinners	7/9-8.3
"Slubbers"	5/-5.6
Coats	56/3-56.9
Velvets	4/6-5.6
Courtaulds	50/-50/6
Dunlops	48/3-48/9
Turner & Newall	52/3-52/6
Wall Paper Def.	55/6-56/6

A. & S. Henry..9/9-10/3

IRISH NEWS IN BRIEF

Developing Leix Bogs.—The work of draining and developing the bogs in the area of the Errill Co-operative Turf Society has been commenced. Arrangements are being made for the employment of sixty men.

* * *

Nursing Association.—At the annual meeting of the Irvinestown, Ballinamallard and Lisnarick District Nursing Association—Mrs. Hermon, J.P., presiding—the report of the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Archdale (Castle Archdale) showed that the Society was in a healthy state, and that the number of visits paid by the nurses during the year was 4,961. Mr. C. S. Bond submitted the financial statement, which was considered satisfactory.

* * *

Donegal Man Missing.—Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Michael O'Donnell, farmer, a native of the Glentornan (Dunleavy) district of Donegal. Aged about 60, and married, O'Donnell, it appears, left his home during the week and failed to return. Inquiries were made without result. In a shoe was found concealed a sum of money, which, it is believed, O'Donnell had placed there before leaving his home. Dredging operations, under the direction of the Civic Guards, have been carried out on the Dunleavy Lake.

* * *

Courts of Justice Bill.—At the monthly meeting of the Cork Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. M. Bradley, President, presiding, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—"We hereby protest against the removal of the present jurisdiction in company and lunacy matters from the Circuit Court to the High Court, as provided by the proposed Courts of Justice Bill, and we request the Minister for Justice to delete this clause from this bill as far as the City and County of Cork are concerned."

* * *

Motor Cyclist Killed.—A verdict of "accidental death" was returned at an inquest which was held at Enniskillen on the body of James R. Beattie (29), of Shanra, who died in Fermanagh County Hospital as the result of injuries received when motor cycling. Evidence was given at the inquest that deceased man met a donkey and cart. The cart turned across the road to deliver milk, and deceased man in swerving to avoid it apparently struck some portion of the cart, or else skidded. He died from fracture of the base of the skull.

DUBLIN FIRST AND SECOND

Three prize-winners in the Junior Violin Solo Class of the Belfast Musical Competitions, which began yesterday in the Assembly Hall, Belfast. They are (left to right) Miss Doris Lawlor, Dublin (first); Miss Sheila Magee, Enniskillen (third), and Miss Maura O'Sharkey, Dublin (second).

THE AMERICAN MARKETS

AN IRREGULAR CLOSE

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

A brisk rally was the immediate response of the Stock Exchange to Mr. Roosevelt's remarks to-day regarding the value of the dollar, which at first glance were construed as being at least potentially inflationary. But the advance was quickly erased, and the market at the close displayed an admixture of gains and losses. Sales were comparatively high at 1,290,000 shares.

The opening quotations were narrowly irregular. With the dollar displaying all-round weakness, the market, after some initial indecision, rallied substantially over a broad front. Gains of 1 point were numerous during the morning, while advances of 2 and 3 were shown by J. I. Case, Dupont, Cerro Copper, U.S. Smelting, American Smelting and McIntyre Porcupine.

The gains were largely reduced in the afternoon, coincidently with advices that the Administration did not contemplate any further devaluation of the dollar. The dollar also rallied sharply. The reaction was extended in the late dealings, but prices finished slightly above the day's low levels.

The market closed irregular.

Call money remained at 1 per cent., and the outside rate was unchanged at ½ to ¾ per cent. Prime paper was quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. Open market discount rates were unaltered at ¼ per cent. bid and ½ per cent. asked for 90-day bank bills, and ½ per cent. bid and ¾ per cent. asked for six months' bills.

Sterling exchange opened 2½c. lower at 4.73⅜. The rate fluctuated continually throughout the day, declining to 4.72⅜ in the morning, and touching 4.71⅞ in the afternoon. At the close the rate was 1c. lower compared with the previous close at 4.74⅜.

Silver was ⅛c. lower at 57⅜.

Call Money	Wed. Steady.	Tues. Steady.
London Cables	4.74⅞	4.74⅞
London 60 days' sight	4.73⅞	4.73⅝
London Bankers' do.	4.73⅞	4.73⅝
London Com. do.	4.74	4.73⅞
Montreal Cables	4.83	4.82¾
Paris Cables	6.68⅜	6.67⅞

Eng. Parity.	Stocks.	Closing Bid. Wed.	Tues.
40⅜	Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe	38¾	39⅛
80	Do. Preferred	76	77
9⅜	Baltimore and Ohio	8¾	9
10½	Canadian Pacific (New Stock)	10	11¼
7	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	1⅞	2
13⅛	Chicago and Rock Island	1¾	1¾
21⅝	Erie Shares	8½	8¾
10¼	Erie 1st Preferred	9¾	9½
10½	Illinois Central	10	10
10⅜	Lehigh Valley	6¼	6½
45	Louisville and Nashville	38	39
15⅛	Missouri Pacific	1¼	1½
13⅝	New York Central & Hudson R.	13¼	13¾
18⅞	Norfolk and West Com.	159	160
15	Northern Pacific Com.	44¼	13⅝
10⅜	Pennsylvania Shares	18¾	19⅜
33½	Reading Shares	32	35
14⅞	Southern Pacific	14⅛	14
9⅛	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅞
94½	Union Pacific	89½	91
1⅛	Wabash	1¼	1¼
122⅛	American Can (New Stock)	116	114
36⅛	American Smelting (New Stock)	34¼	34¼
10	Anaconda Copper	9⅞	9⅞
3⅝	American Radiator	3¼	11⅜
110	American Tel. and Tel.	104½	105
26⅛	Bethlehem Steel Com. Stock	25⅜	25⅝
27⅛	Brazil Stab. 6½% 1957	23½	23⅞
17⅝	Consolidated Gas (New York)	16½	16½
23⅛	General Electric (New Stock)	22⅜	22⅝
29¾	General Motors (New)	28½	28½
7⅞	Inter. Mer. Marine Com. Certs.	2¾	2¾
23⅛	International Nickel	22⅝	22⅝
25	Montgomery Ward	23¾	23⅞
160⅞	National Lead	161	155
105⅜	North America Company	10¼	10½
4⅜	Radio Corporation	4⅛	4⅜
31⅝	Royal Dutch Petroleum	30	30⅝
23⅜	Shell Transport and Trading	22	22¾
8⅛	Shell Union Oil	6⅛	6¼
13⅜	U.S. Rubber	12½	13
32⅛	United States Steel Common	30½	30⅝
93½	Do. Preferred	79	79
6⅜	Brazilian Traction	5⅞	6⅛
23⅛	Brit. American Tobacco Coupon	8⅛	8⅛
2¾	Hydro. Electric	27¼	27⅜
30½	International Pet. Canada (New)	2⅞	2¾
—	Silver Commercial Bars	29	29
		57⅝	57¾
	BONDS		
117⅝	U.K. 5½% Bonds, 1937	111½	111⅝
118⅛	Do. Funding Loan 4%	110	110⅛
118⅛	U.S. Treasury 3¾% Bds. '46-56	109⅜	109⅝
42⅝	7% German External Loan	40½	43½
110⅜	Amer. S. Refining 5% '47	99⅝	105½
114⅜	Bethlehem Steel 5% '42	104⅞	108½
85⅞	Chile Copper 5% '47	108½	110
		84	84

DOW JONES AVERAGES

March 6—20 Railroads, 28.91; 30 Industrials, 100.22; 20 Utilities, 15.26.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Eng. Equiv.		Closing Bid Wed.	Tue.
136⅝	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	132	133
81⅜	Brazilian T.L. and P. Co., Ltd.	8½	8¼
25⅞	British Columbia Power "A"	25	25
3¼	Do. "B"	3⅛	3⅛
7½	Can. Car and Foundry Co.	7¼	7½
15	Do. Preferred	14½	14½
20	Canadian Celanese Com.	20	20
110⅛	Do. do. Pref.	107	110
6⅛	Canada Cement Co.	6	6½
89	Do. Preferred	57	60½
8½	Can. Indus. Alcohol Com.	8¼	8⅜
7½	Do. "B"	7¼	7¾
10⅜	Canadian Pacific Railway	10¼	10½
9⅜	Canada Steamship Preferred	9	9¼
7	Cockshutt Prow Co.	6¾	6½
136⅛	Con. Mining and Smelting	131½	131½
26⅛	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.	26	26½
81¾	Dominion Glass Co., Ltd.	115	110
18	Hollinger Cons. Gold Mines	79	79
22⅜	Inter. Nickel of Canada	17⅝	17⅝
41⅛	Massey Harris Co.	22¾	22⅝
30¼	Montreal Light, Heat	4½	4½
30⅜	Do Debs.	29¼	28½
33⅜	National Brewers, Ltd.	49⅜	49⅜
17½	National Steel Car Corp.	32½	32⅜
182⅜	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	16½	16
8	Power Corporation of Canada	170	170
16⅛	Quebec Power Corporation	15⅜	8½
16⅜	Shawinigan Water	15½	15½
11⅝	Southern Canada Power	16¼	16
48⅜	Steel Co of Canada	11	11
201⅜	Bank Montreal	44	43¼
280⅜	Bank Nova Scotia	195	197½
160⅞	Can. Bank Commerce	280	280
171⅜	Royal Bank of Canada	155	157
	CURB PRICES.	166	166
16⅜	Distillers Corp. Seagrams, Ltd.	16	16¼
28⅞	Hiram Walker Goderham	27½	28
17⅛	Imperial Oil, Ltd.	16½	16⅜
13⅛	Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada	12⅝	12⅝
30⅛	International Petroleum	29⅝	29½
58	Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.	56	55½
44⅜	McIntyre Porcupine Mines	43¼	43
34⅞	Noranda Mines, Ltd.	33	33¼

* Asked; † Ex div.; ‡ Ex interest; § Ex rights.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT—Manitoba steady, 1c. down. Winters easy, 1c. down.

	To-day	Prev. day
No. 2 Amber Durum, spot	—	—
No. 2 Mixed Durum, spot	—	—
No. 1 Northern Manitoba, spot, f.o.b. New York	90⅛	90¼
No. 2 Hard Winter, spot	114½	115½
No. 2 Red Winter, spot	106½	107½

MAIZE barely steady, 7c. down. Western No. 2 mixed spot, 96¼.

OATS steady, ⅜c. lower. White clipped f.o.b. New York, 53⅜.

RYE barely steady, 3¼c. lower. No. 1 spot f.o.b. New York, 67½.

BARLEY barely steady, 7c. down. American malting c.i.f. New York No. 2, 86¾.

FLOUR steady, generally unchanged. Spring clears were quoted at 6.50 to 6.80, Kansas straights 6.55. Minneapolis patents 7.00, bakers' clears 6.35, while rye flour closed at 4.35 to 4.55, all per 196lb.

LARD steady and unchanged. Prime Western steam, 14.35; Middle West, 14.20 to 14.30.

PETROLEUM steady. Kerosene standard white in cases for export, f.o.b. New York 16.25, do. crude 33 to 33.9 per cent. Baume at well, 94 cents; Pennsylvania crude in South-West Pennsylvania pipe lines (lower price), 187 cents; do. (higher price), 202 cents.

BUTTER steady at 1c. fall. Grade 92-score extra, 31¼.

COFFEE on spot closed quiet, with Rio and Santos both unchanged; Rio No. 7, 7⅜; Santos No. 4, 9½. Futures opened barely steady, with Rio 3 points down to unchanged, and Santos 4 to 10 points lower. Prices declined on a little liquidation and on selling by foreign houses, but then rallied sharply on the inflationary implications contained in the statement by the President. The market later reacted partially on a denial by the White House of any devaluation of the dollar. The close was steady. Rio contracts being 9 to 11 points up and Santos 9 to 12 points higher.

Futures basis Rio No. 7:—

Closing options—

To-day	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
	5.42	5.55	5.68	5.77	5.86

COCOA—Spot 5⅝. Futures closed barely steady, 3 points down. Closing options—March 4.72, May 4.88, July 5.00, Sept. 5.12, Oct. 5.18, Dec. 5.29, Jan. 5.33.

SUGAR on spot closed easier and 2 points down at 2.98. The close was steady, with No. 1 contract 1 point up to unchanged, and No. 3 contract generally 1 point higher.

Closing options—

To-day	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.
	2.03	2.08	2.14	2.19	—	2.26	2.18

TALLOW steady. Spot extra loose, 6⅞; spot in special extra, 6¾; spot in tierces, 7⅛.

COTTONSEED OIL—Futures closed weak, 29 to 32 points down. Closing options—March 11.11, May 11.42, July 11.54, Sept. 11.65.

SHELLAC—T.N. 1.15.

TURPENTINE—Spot 55¾; Savannah spot 50¾.

TIN easy, 60 points down. Closing options—March 46.45, May 46.10, July 46.10.

COPPER easy, 8 to 13 points lower. Closing options—March 6.05, May 6.11, July 6.20 to 6.26, Sept. 6.27, Oct. 6.32.

COTTON on spot closed quiet and 5 points down at 12.50. Futures opened steady, but at 6 to 2 points loss. The market advanced on President Roosevelt's remarks at a Press Conference. A subsequent denial by the White House of any dollar devaluation, together with liquidation and the fall in wheat and stocks, resulted in a reaction, but the market closed steady, though values were 6 to 10 points lower.

RUBBER—Tendency steady, 25 to 22 points down. First latex thin crepe spot 12⅜ buyers. Smoked ribbed sheets spot 11¾, do. 11⅞ sellers.

OUTSIDE U.S. MARKETS

KANSAS—Wheat—Spot steady, 1¼c. down; futures easier at 5c. to 11c. loss. No. 2 hard winter spot, 994. Closing options—May, 992¼; July, 863.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat easy, spot 3¼c. and futures 3½c. lower. No. 2 red winter spot, 95. Closing options—May, 93⅝; July, 87⅞.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat steady, spot 1c. and futures ½c. to 3c. down. No. 1 Northern spring spot 997⅛. Closing options—May, 1023⅛; July, 999⅛. Barley easier at 7c. to 1c. decline. Closing options—May, 664; July, 614.

DULUTH—Linseed—Closing options—May and July missing. Rye—Closing option—May missing. Wheat—Closing options—May and July missing. Note—Communication with Duluth is interrupted owing to storms.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES—Wheat quiet, 6 points to 1 point down. Maize quiet, 3 to 5 points cheaper. Oats quiet at 5 points loss. Linseed quiet, 4 points down to unchanged.

ROSARIO—Wheat quiet, 1 to 2 points down. Maize quiet, 1½ to 2 points lower. Linseed quiet, 8 to 7 points cheaper.

The Argentine Grain Options markets were closed to-day.

WINNIPEG GRAINS

WHEAT opened steady with values unchanged to ¼c. down. There was a fair export business to the Pacific coast, but the market backed and filled in sympathy with Chicago. Trading was generally 1gc. Opening options—May, 85⅛; July, 83⅜. Closing options—May, 83⅜; July, 83⅛. Closing options—May, 83⅜; July, 82¼. Oats steady, unchanged to ¼c. down. Closing options—May, 40¾; July, 40½. Rye steady, 3gc. to 1c. lower. Closing options—May, 53⅜; July, 54¼. Barley steady 3gc. to 1c. down. Closing options—May, 48⅝; July, 40½. Linseed steady, 1c. up for May. Closing option—May, 143⅞.

CHICAGO MARKETS

WHEAT opened steady, but 1c. to 3c. down, and closed easy, 7c. to 1c. lower.

	To-day	Prev day
No. 2 Hard Winter, spot	104⅞	—
No. 3 Hard Winter, spot	—	—
Futures—Opening options	—	—

To-day	May	July	Sept.
Futures—Closing options—	95⅜	90¼	89½

To-day	May	July	Sept.
Futures—Closing options—	95⅛	89⅝	89

MAIZE opened barely steady, with values 3gc. to 1gc. lower, and closed barely steady at 7gc. to 1gc. loss. Spot No. 2 mixed Western, 92¾.

To-day	May	July	Sept.
Futures—Opening options—	81¾	77¼	74¼
Futures—Closing options—	81¼	77⅛	74¼

OATS closed barely steady, 3gc. down to unchanged.

To-day	May	July	Sept.
Futures—Closing options—	48¾	41¾	40½

RYE closed barely steady and generally 3gc. lower.

To-day	May	July	Sept.
Futures—Closing options—	62½	62⅝	62¾

BARLEY steady. May, 74.

PROVISIONS—Lard opened barely steady. Trading was narrow and prices moved in unison with grains. The market closed easy with futures 12½ to 20 points lower. Prime Western spot, steam, 13.60. Closing options—May, 13.50; July, 13.57½; September, 13.65.

BACON easier with dry salted bellies 15 to 20 points lower and fat backs unchanged. Fat backs, 16.00. Dry salted bellies—Closing options—May, 16.80; July, 17.02½.

HOGS steady, with light kinds 15 to 10 points up and heavy descriptions 10 points dearer. Light weight, 9.40 to 9.80. heavy weight, 9.75 to 9.90.

DUBLIN WEDDING

MR. W. O. HUDSON AND MISS N. MATCHETTE

The marriage took place in St. Mary's Church, Dublin, on Tuesday, of Mr. W. O. Hudson, youngest son of the late Dr. Robert Hudson, of Tralee, and Mrs. Hudson, Thorndene, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, and Miss Nina Matchette, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Matchette, M.A., and Mrs. Matchette, The Rectory, Rathvilly, County Carlow.

Daffodils and evergreens formed the decorations in the Church. The Service was conducted by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.

Mr. W. Matchette, brother of the bride, gave the bride away. She wore a suit of beige charmeuse, with a brown pedal straw hat, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and asparagus fern. The two sisters of the bride, Misses Grace and Wanda Matchette, were bridesmaids. They each wore brown marocain *ensembles*, with bouquets of tulips and asparagus fern.

Mr. J. F. Paskins acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Rectory by the bride's mother, who wore a dark red tweed costume with a hat to tone and squirrel furs. Later the bride and bridegroom left for their honeymoon, which will be spent motoring in the South of Ireland. The bride's going away dress was of blue silk, worn under a blue coat trimmed with a grey opossum fur collar, and a hat to tone.

A DEED OF SETTLEMENT

ACTION TO SET IT ASIDE

SUMNER CASE DISMISSED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

THE action to set aside a deed of settlement brought by Mr. John Freeman Sumner, a retired insurance broker, residing in Dublin, against his former wife, Ethel Alicia Sumner, of Bangor, Co. Down, and their daughter, Ethel Rosemary Sumner, with the trustees of the deed, Ernest McMillen and Alexander Crawford Browne, concluded in the Chancery Court, Belfast, to-day before Mr. Justice Megaw.

The deed impeached bestowed certain assets on the wife and daughter after the former had divorced the plaintiff, and he alleged that it was secured by undue influence and as part of a collusive bargain to obtain the divorce.

The Court was again crowded, there being many women in the gallery.

The Judge granted a direction applied for by the Attorney-General (the Right Hon. A. B. Babington), and the action was dismissed.

The Attorney-General, for the defendants, asked for a direction on the ground that there was no evidence to sustain the plea before the Court. There were other matters in the case that he would have to deal with. He went on to refer to the statement of claim, and said that two paragraphs therein referred to collusion in the divorce proceedings. His Lordship would have to keep the two matters distinct—one, that there was collusion; and the other that the settlement was procured by undue influence, and that the wife took undue advantage of the circumstances that compelled her husband to seek a divorce.

"NO EVIDENCE"

"I submit that, upon this plea of undue influence, unfair pressure, and fraud, there is no evidence whatever upon which your Lordship would find a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, who has told a story that your Lordship would disbelieve without anything more than the mere story itself."

The deed was executed after the divorce, and when the plaintiff was married to the lady in the case. Plaintiff was actually away in Berne with the lady he had married, and away from the influence of his former wife when he signed the document. He submitted that the document was signed freely by a competent business man, and an apparently successful business man, in possession of all his faculties.

"He rued his bargain," added the Attorney-General, "and now wants to deprive his former wife of support."

There was no doubt a divorce which was collusive, and which was a fraud on the administration of justice and contrary to public policy, could in certain circumstances be set aside in England, but when it was set aside it was at the instigation of the King's Proctor.

The collusion in the present case was that, in pursuance of the agreement, the plaintiff provided facilities for procuring evidence. The plaintiff had admitted specifically that the evidence grounding the divorce was true.

THE DIVORCE

All the facts of the divorce had been admitted, including the fact that there was no provision for alimony, and plaintiff's evidence showed that the consideration of the settlement was the settlement of the wife's right to alimony.

Serjeant Sullivan said that the plaintiff had agreed to do what was called "the gentlemanly thing" in allowing the wife to take proceedings, and if she did not he would take proceedings in Geneva.

Counsel was proceeding to refer to the evidence when the Judge asked was the Serjeant asking him to believe everything the plaintiff had said.

Serjeant Sullivan said that the plaintiff's evidence had not been contradicted.

The Judge—Unless he is corroborated by documents there is not a part of his evidence I attach the slightest importance to. I do not want you to be under any misconception about believing everything he has said in the box.

Serjeant Sullivan—He has told a story that has been uncontradicted and is corroborated by the documents.

The Attorney-General said that it would be against all law, all justice, and any man's instincts of decency that at the present stage of the proceedings the plaintiff should be allowed to tear up the settlement and get rid of his obligations.

The Judge said that he would give the direction asked for, and later give his considered reasons for doing so.

The appearances were:—For the plaintiff: Serjeant A. M. Sullivan, K.C.; Mr. J. A. McCarthy, K.C., and Mr. M. C. Maguire (instructed by Mr. Charles B. W. Boyle, Dublin). For the defendants (E. A. Sumner and E. R. Sumner): The Attorney-General, Mr. E. S. Murphy, K.C., M.P.; Mr. William Lowry, K.C., and Mr. W. F. McCoy (instructed by Messrs. Cleaver and Fulton, Belfast). For the trustees: Mr. Arthur Black, K.C., M.P., and Mr. W.

JOHN H. COX, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

29 BACHELOR'S WALK,

SUPERIOR FURNITURE AND PIANO AUCTION, TO-MORROW, 12.30 o'c.

Comprising:—350 lots of Superior Household Furniture, removed from various city residences for convenience of Sale, including in particular the contents (Modern Furniture in condition equal to new) of an N.C. road 5-Room Flat; the complete Diningroom Furniture, in Oak Jacobean style; Drawing-room, in Chippendale style, and expensive Inlaid Mahogany Bedroom Furniture; 2 Upright Overstrung Iron-frame Pianos, 6ft. Mahogany Break-front Bookcase, 30" Fitu" Window Stands, Hatstands, Pedestals and Dress Stands; 16 Indian Rugs of various sizes. On View To-day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Furniture Auctions and Valuations for Probate and Insurance, etc., personally conducted by Mr. John H. Cox.

ON VIEW TO-DAY. SALE TO-MORROW, ON THE PREMISES,

216 CLONLIFFE ROAD.
LEASEHOLD INTEREST AND FURNITURE.

Semi-detached, non-basement House. Held for 900 years from 25th March, 1876, subject to £5 8s. 0d. per annum.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD INTEREST, 12.30; FURNITURE (as fully advertised) IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS.

PETER M. SEALES, Solicitor, 11 College Green.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS
110 GRAFTON STREET.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

KILLINARDRISH HOUSE, KILLINARDRISH, CO. CORK

(About 5 miles from Macroom and 20 from Cork.)

Splendid Residence and Offices, with about 64 acres Prime Demesne Land (including River and Road), with valuable Salmon and Trout Fishing Rights, for Sale by Auction, unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty

W. G. WOOD and SONS are favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Miss O'Donoghue to SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1935, this SPLENDID RESIDENCE AND LANDS, which are situated in the centre of the Muskerry Hunt Country, and include valuable Fishing Rights on the River Lee, which adjoins the Residence, which is approached through a most picturesque avenue, with Gate Lodge entrance. The Property is held in Fee-Simple, subject to the yearly rent of £11 10s. 0d. half yearly. P.L.V., £102 5s. 0d. Inspection invited. Immediate possession.

Sale on the Premises at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously disposed of by private treaty with the undersigned

Messrs. WILLIAM GUEST LANE and CO., Solicitors, 26 South Mall, Cork; or

WILLIAM G. WOOD & SONS,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
SKIBBEREEN, CO. CORK.

BALLYVERNOTT, BANGOR, CO. DOWN.

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF

TWO SMALL FARMS AND MODERN RESIDENCE,

THURSDAY, 14th MARCH, 1935, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

LOT 1—12 Acres 2 Roods 30 Perches; Dwelling comprising 2/5; bath, electric light, and Offices of recent construction.

LOT 2—18 Acres adjoining.

For full particulars apply

R. H. FINLAY,
Auctioneer and Estate Agent,
BANGOR, CO. DOWN.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

GENERALS DISENGAGED.

DAILY General, plain cooking, experienced; city, suburbs; good references.—N 1605, this office. 4 E

EXPERIENCED General; excellent long references; city, suburbs; £28.—N 1609, this office. 4 E

GENERAL wishes situation, some experience; well recommended.—Irish Times Branch Office, Wicklow.

LADY recommends General, thoroughly experienced; suburbs or country.—N 1606, this office.

RESPECTABLE, settled Girl seeks situation General, small family; highly recommended; long engagement.—Mary Byrne, 37 Seapoint terrace, Monkstown. 4 E

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid desires post; highly recommended; Dublin suburbs preferred. Address Z 550, this office.

PARLOURMAID, disengaged third week in March, wishes to hear of situation, or would go House Parlourmaid where housemaid is kept; experienced; highly recommended.—Box 1113, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork.

YOUNG Girl, Housemaid or General; free April; £24; Catholic. Address "Z 534, Maid," this office.

YOUNG Country Girl, train as General; city, suburbs; recommended.—N 1613, this office.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., DISENGAGED.

KITCHEN or Scullerymaid, experienced; indoor, out-door; good references.—N 1601, this office.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ALL Waterproof Covers for Carts, Vans, Threshers, Lorries, Rick Covers, Sacks, Bags, Tents, Marquees, boat terms.—Coleman, 21-25 Chancery street, Dublin. T

ALL bearing the name of Hynes should see the "Irish Family Names" feature in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 5 F

CHROMIUM Plating—Away with brass knockers and Letter-boxes, with their ugly outlines; they can be chromium plated easily and cheaply, and given a highly polished surface, requiring no cleaning.—James Fay and Co., Chromium Platers and Manufacturers, Wellington quay, Dublin. 28 1

COVERS for Ricks, Carts, Threshers, Lorries; Tarpaulins, Sacks.—Petrie Bros., 36 Usher's quay, Dublin.

CART and Rick and Horse Loin Covers, manufactured by Elvery's in Dublin. Quotations on application. T

ELECTRIC Heater, also Hoover; bargains.—31 Upper Pembroke street.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, from £4; guaranteed.—Norman Typewriters, 9b Trinity street (shop). 5 F

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

BOOKS—Wanted, Novels, History, Irish Biography, Travels, etc.—N 1475, this office. 4 E

PICTURES Wanted, Italian and other schools. Write particulars, G. Pendleton Green, Lisbon, W.2.

MACHINERY.

BELTING—Our high speed Rainbow brand, unequalled for hard use. Large stocks. Why wait? Booth, Brothers, Stephen street. T

BALL Bearing Pedestals, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers; large stocks. Why wait?—Booth, Brothers, Stephen street. T

BOLTS, Nuts and Metal Thread Screws. Large stocks. Why wait?—Booth Brothers, Stephen street.

FOR Sale in Irish Free State, 1 eight horse power Crude Oil Petter Engine, in perfect working order; price £90 o.n.o. Apply to T. A. Fowler and Sons, Auctioneers, Strabane.

WANTED, approx. six Magneto Telephones, Post Office type; also Cordless Ten Way Switchboard; good order; cheap.—Knocknagarm Poultry Farm, Curragh Camp. 4 E

WANTED, one horse power Dairy Steam Boiler, working pressure, English make; state price and where seen.—8, FitzHerbert, Burton Hall, Stillorgan. 5 D

WANTED, 30 to 40 B.H.P. Crude Oil Engine; must be in perfect working order and fairly recent model. Address "Z 543, Engine," this office. 6 A

WATCHES, REPAIRS, JEWELLERY.

ABOUT Old Gold, Sovereigns, Precious Stones, etc.; highest price paid; country parcels cash by return; reliable Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs.—Pillar House, Jewellers, Henry street, Dublin. T

ACCURATE and Reliable Repairs to Watches, Clocks and Jewellery; workmanship guaranteed. Sovereigns and Old Gold Wanted; highest prices paid. J. McDowell, Jeweller, 3 O'Connell street, Dublin. 28 22

OPTICIANS.

SEND your Optical Prescriptions to Prescott's and save half the cost.—Geo. Prescott and Son, Qualified Opticians, 13 Merrion Row, Dublin. T

FISHING, SPORTING, GAMES.

GARNETT'S for Fishing Tackle, Reels, Flies, Baits, etc.—Garnett's (Anglers' Resort), Parliament street, Dublin.

GARNETT'S for Guns and Rifles, Gun Repairs and Cartridges.—Garnett's, Parliament street, Dublin. T

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

JOHNSTON Outboard Twin, 3½, perfect; trial; £10.—N 1464, this office. 4 E

WANTED to Charter, with view Purchase, Cutter or Yawl, 4 to 6 tons; motor optional; thoroughly seaworthy and sound condition throughout; full particulars and where seen.—N 1518, this office. 4 E

WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.

THE Baseboard Components for our Wireless Consolette (Illustrated). See the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 5 F

FURNITURE.

ANY Furniture Residue, Pianos, Antiques Purchased, prompt cash.—Thornton and Company, Auctioneers, Dun Laoghaire. 7S 12

BUREAU Wanted, light coloured wood; state lowest price.—N 1639, this office.

CARPETS—Axminster, 12 x 9, seamless, £2 19/6; other qualities and sizes. Buy direct from Manufacturers' Agents, Cable Mills. New Showrooms, 25 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. X

LAWLOR, Briscoe will Buy or Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auction every Thursday.—35 Ormond quay.

SMALL Mahogany Bookcase, Sofa, Table, Grandfather Clock, Dining Chairs. No dealers.—31 Upper Pembroke street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

FOR Sale, Baby Grand Piano, leading make; mahogany frame, perfect order; bargain. N 1529, this office. 6 E

FOR Sale, Pianolo Piano (Ibach), in perfect condition; £60; inspection willingly. Address "Z 555, Piano," this office. 6 E

PIANOS—Alteration sale Cottage Pianos, Collard and Collard, etc., £6, £7, £8, £9 and £10; rare instrument, Black Iron-frame Cottage, new condition, Orme and Co. Special, cost £60, must sell, owner leaving.—Clinton, 13 Summerhill, Dublin. 28 D

THE Gramophone Stores, Johnston's Court, Grafton street, Dublin, are Agents for H.M.V. Records, Gramophone and Radio Sets. Civility and attention to all inquiries. T

"BATTERSBY'S AUCTIONS."
ESTABLISHED 1815.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at 2.30 o'clock,
AT OUR PROPERTY SALEROOMS,
31 CLAUDE RD., DRUMCONDRA.
4 MUNSTER TCE., SANDYCOVE
(Both with Possession).

ALSO INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
5, 6, 7, 9 & 11 MELROSE AVE.,
FAIRVIEW, PRODUCING £200 P.A.

BATTERSBY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
59 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Established 1815.

RESIDUE OF FURNITURE.

39 ADDISON ROAD, FAIRVIEW.

AUCTION, TUESDAY, 12th MARCH, at 12 p'clock. The Residence having been Sold, we are instructed to Sell the Residue of Furniture, comprising as follows:—Sittingroom Suite in Tapestry, Mahogany Whatnot, Pair of Armchairs, Mahogany and Oak Occasional Tables, Harmonium (Wheatstone and Co., London), in good condition; Mahogany Hall Stand, Folding Tables, Maple Chest of Drawers, Brass and Iron Beds, Bedroom Suite, Overmantels, Wardrobes, Chairs and other Furniture. Kitchen Table, Dresser and Chairs; Brass and Steel Fenders and Irons, Lino., Pictures, etc. On View Morning of Sale from 10 to 12.

CORRIGAN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 4 GRAFTON STREET.

SATURDAY'S "IRISH TIMES."

Advertisers will greatly oblige by sending their copy of advertisements for Saturday's issue of this paper this afternoon or before noon on Friday.

Copy received later cannot be guaranteed publication in Saturday's issue.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

VIOLAS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Garden Correspondent says:—

It may not be generally known that with a little management Violas can be had in bloom as early as any of the spring bedding plants, and that with ordinary care a perfect sheet of bloom can be kept up through the entire summer and early autumn months. For spring bloom, two-year-old plants—that is, plants which have flowered the previous summer—can be effectively employed. In these plants the centre tuft of young growths is allowed to remain untouched, all the old flower shoots being carefully removed when the plants are being lifted and replanted in the spring bedding arrangements. By this method, strong tufts of shoots are available for spring flowering, and it is surprising how well they respond to the treatment. Of course, for summer and autumn bloom, plants propagated from cuttings taken off in August or September must be employed.

ALL About the Garden—Drummond's Garden Seed Catalogue offers the widest and most varied selection of Vegetable Seeds and Flower Seeds in the Irish Free State; there is something for everybody in all sections for the Plotholder and the Exhibitor.—Drummonds, 57/58 Dawson street, Dublin, and Carlow. T

A SPECIALIST in Garden Planning, rock gardens, crazy paving, rustic Pergolas, hard tennis courts, colaspatio; material supplied; R.H.S. medalist.—E. G. White, F.R.H.S., Whitechurch Nurseries, Rathfarnham, Terenure, 7417. T

ALPINE Nursery, Ballawley Park, Dundrum, Dublin—Rock Plants to flower this season, good specimens, named, our selection, 3/6 dozen; post 1/-. 12 26

ALL bearing the name of Hynes should see the Irish Family Names" feature in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 5 F

A THOMPSON Patent Garden Frame is the best means of having early vegetables, flowers, etc.; no glazing required. Particulars from and seen by appointment at the premises of the Manufacturer: Rex Thompson, Engineer and Contractor, Mount Eden road, Donnybrook, Dublin. 6 A

COLLECTIONS of Watson's Gold Medal Roses, at Reduced Sale Prices, in bells. Cash with order only. All strong, healthy, true to name, carefully labelled and well packed. Post free in Free State. Pruning instructions with every order. Rose Catalogue free. The National Rose Society recommends planting until end of March.—Watsons, Nurseries, Killiney, Co. Dublin. 6 A

COLLECTION T 8—Bush Roses for everybody, all good growers and profuse bloomers. Usual price 15/- dozen. First 12 for 6/-, next 12 for 10/6, next 24 for 20/-, first 36 for 30/-, the 48 for 40/-, post free, cash with order.—Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Darracliagh, Betty Uprichard, Ruth, Independence Day, Hugh Dickson, Golden Gleam, Rose Berkery, Zingari, Norman Lambert, Violet Simpson, Ivy May, Mrs. Sam Geddes, Julien Potin, Los Angeles, May Wetters, Lucie Ziegler, Earl Haig, Lady Margaret Forgeo, Mrs. Fernet, Lady Pirrie, Madame Butterfly, George Dickson, Tom Reid, La Tosca, E. Ladding, Duchess Atholl, Lemin, Madame Herriot, Mrs. Pyle, Scarlet Runner, Quin, Tiger, Portadown, Ophelia, Covent Garden, National Conqueror, Barbara Richards, Mrs. Morse, Red Letter Day, Mrs. Bell, Drusilla, Mrs. Lamplough, Lady Ponteviot, Miss Willmott, Mrs. Bowles, Admiration, Flamingo.—Watsons, Nurseries, Killiney, Co. Dublin. 6 A

COLLECTION T 9—Sweetly-scented Bush Roses. Strong, free flowering, deliciously scented. Usual price 16/6 dozen. First 6 for 6/-, the 12 for 10/6, post free, cash with order: Portadown Pageant, William Orr, Golden Gleam, General McArthur, Chateau, Lady Hartland, George Dickson, Zephyrine Drouhin, Frances Gount, Hugh Dickson, Lesley Dudley.—Watsons, Nurseries, Killiney. 6 A

COLLECTION T 10—"Jazz" Bush Roses, extraordinary colours impossible to describe. All flower profusely. Usual price 16/6 dozen. 6 for 6/-, 12 for 10/6, post free, cash with order: Portadown Gaiety, Mrs. Van Rossem, Zingari, Petience, Margaret McGredy, Madame Ansel, Mrs. Sam Geddes, Gwyneth Jones, Mrs. McGredy, Sunstar, Tom Barr, William Dreer.—Watsons, Nurseries, Killiney. 6 A

COLLECTION T 12—Bush Roses recommended for town gardens. Usual price 15/3 dozen. 6 for 6/-, 12 for 10/6, post free, cash with order: Ruby Manvanlay, Madame Butterfly, Wampa Quin, Zephyrine Drouhin, Ophelia, Kirsten Poulsen, La Tosca, Betty Uprichard, Hamill, Hugh Dickson, Madame Herriot, General McArthur.—Watsons, Nurseries, Killiney. 6 A

COLLECTION T 14—Bush Polyantha Roses for bedding. Usual price 15/- dozen. 6 assorted 6/-, 12 assorted or all one variety 10/6, post free, cash with order: Kirsten Poulsen, Paul Crampel, Else Poulsen, Coral Cluster, Britannia, Queen Elizabeth, Orleana, Queen Alexandra, Little Darrit, Golden Salmon, Orleana, Gloria Mundi.—Wm. Watson and Sons, Ltd., Growers of Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Roses, Killiney, Co. Dublin. 6 A

CABBAGE and Onion Plants, 1/6 per 100, post free.—Sutton's, Ltd., 1 South Mall, Cork. 5 D

CAMPANULAS (tall and low), Primulas, Phlox, Iris, Pad and white; Creeping Phlox, bright pink; Michaelmas Daisy, 16 varieties; Iris Sibirica, Scarlet Lychnis, Viola, "Maggie Mott," splendid for bedding; Jock Viola, "Mac and "Lassie"; Stonecrop, Germanica, Rosemary Everstaine; 3/- dozen; Shrubs and Rambling Rose, 6d. each.—Fleming, F.R.H.S., Rectory, Timolengue. 1 D

DOUGLAS Spruce, 24"-36", 100 7/-; Lawson's Cypress, the best Evergreen Tree for screening, timber, or shelter, 2 feet, 12 4/6, 50 16/-, 3 feet, 12 6/-, 50 36/-; Thuya Occidentalis, like Cypress, 2 feet, 12 4/-, 50 15/-; Laurels, 18"-24", 50 4/-, 100 7/-; Lonicera Nitida, new evergreen, fast growing Hedge plant, 12 2/6, 100 15/-; small Alsikae; cash; catalogues of Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, etc., free.—Nash, Athlone. 8 4

GALVANISED Wire Netting, Garden Arches, Excelsior Wood Trellis, Wire Bordering, Spades, Rakes; send for lists.—Staveley's, 137 Parnell street, Dublin. 12 2

LISSADELL—Larix Leptolepis (Japanese Larch), 2 year, 1 to 1½ft., 56/- 1,000; Picea Sitchensis (Sitka Spruce), 2 year, 1 year, 1 to 1½ ft., 45/- 1,000; Loch. Sligo.

LISSADELL—Lupins, Perennial, mixed, 3/-; Sweet Williams, Pink Beauty, Scarlet Beauty, 2/6; Wallflowers, to colour, 1/- per dozen.

LISSADELL—Tomato Plants, Atlas Crug, Market King, Sunrise, ex 3 in. pots, each plant papered, in carboard box, 6/- doz.

LISSADELL—Vegetable Plants—Early Cabbage, Defiance, Ellam's Prize, Flower of Spring, Harbinger, 2/-; Cauliflower, Early London, autumn sown, pricked out in frames, 5/- 100, post free, cash with order, direct from Lissadell.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo.

ONIONS, Tripoli, by post, 100 1/6, 250 3/-, 500 5/-, 1,000 8/6.—Nash, Athlone. 8 4

ONEILLS Tomato Plants, very strong, 8 inches high, wonderful croppers; only 2/- dozen. 6 A

ONEILLS rooted Chrysanthemum Cuttings, leading varieties, Japanese Incurved, etc., all colours; only 2/6 dozen. 4 X

ONEILLS Spring Plants, all varieties, guaranteed true, well rooted; cheap; lists free.—Nursery Gardens, Fermoy. 4 X

POWER'S Seeds for garden and greenhouse—the finest's best. Write for "Seed Guide."—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 4 X

POWER'S Collection Sweet Peas—"Champion Trayed," 120 seeds in 12 varieties 1/6; 240 seeds 2/6; Power "Premier Eighteen," 180 seeds in 18 varieties, 2/3; 360 seeds 3/9. Post free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 4 X

POWER'S Famous Gold Medal Begonias, mixed to colour—copper, crimson, scarlet, orange scarlet, white, yellow, pink, double: doses 3/6; singles, 2/3; mixed, all colours, doubles, doses 2/6; singles, 1/3. Post free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

MALIN TOWN, COUNTY DONEGAL.

TO BE LET ON LEASE,

OLD ESTABLISHED SHOP PREMISES, IN WHICH A PROSPEROUS LICENSED AND GENERAL TRADE HAS BEEN FOR GENERATIONS AND IS STILL BEING CARRIED ON.

I AM instructed by Mrs. E. M. O'Doherty to offer for Letting on Lease as a Lock-up Shop (with splendid yard and storage accommodation), her fully Licensed and General Business Shop Premises, being portion of the premises known as O'Doherty's Hotel, Malin Town. The Shop is large and commodious, and in addition to the Licensed Trade an extensive and successful General Business, including Grocery and General Provisions, Hardware, Timber, Paints and Oils, Funeral Undertaking, and the business of a Registered Firearms Dealer is carried on. There is a Bottling Store with Appliances for Bottling attached to the premises, also a Petrol Pump. The Shop is well equipped with the necessary fittings, fixtures and appliances, including a Bacon Slicer.

The business is one of the best known and soundest in Inishowen, and an opportunity rarely occurring is presented by this offer.

Genuine Applicants can be supplied with full particulars of trading and arrange for an Inspection of the books if desired.

For further particulars and special condition apply to the undersigned, to whom proposals should be sent on or before the 23rd day of March, 1935.

CHARLES McCORMICK, Solicitor, 5 Newmarket street, Derry, and Carndonagh, County Donegal.

FOR SALE,
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

known as "Buenos Ayres," at Strandhill, a rising Seaside Resort 5 miles from Sligo. Its own grounds, with good tennis court and well laid-out gardens, and a commanding view of mountain and sea. House contains 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, w.c., kitchen and pantries. Acetylene lighting throughout; large garage, and other usual outoffices.

For further particulars apply to

B. MURROW,
ESTATES AGENCY OFFICE, SLIGO.

FOR SALE.

AS going concern, Private Hotel, near Stephen's Green. Splendid House; excellent repair; well furnished; proprietor retiring.

For particulars apply to
P. M SEALES, Solicitor, 11 College Green.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES ETC., CONTINUED.

POWER'S large-flowered Gladioli, 100 bulbs in ten varieties, 9/-; 50 for 5/-; post free.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford.

POWER'S Fruit Trees, Roses, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Forest Trees. Write for Nursery Catalogue.—Wm. Power and Co., Waterford. 4 X

"QUALCAST" Lawn Mowers, ball bearings, 24/3; Celebrated "Panther" Mower, 47/6; "Ironcrete" Rollers, 24/-; "Nimble" Galvanised Wheel Barrows, 20/6. Lists free.—Staveley's Stores, Dublin. 12 1

SCHIZOSTYLIS Coccinea (Kaffir Lily), 2/6 100, post free.—Shackleton, Beech Park, Clonsilla. 3 D

THE Baseboard Components for our Wireless Consolette (Illustrated). See the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 5 F

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THE Baseboard Components for our Wireless Consolette (Illustrated). See the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 5 F

VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds of tested purity and germination. Wholesale and Retail. Catalogue free on application.—Sutton's, Ltd., 1 South Mall, Cork. 5 D

POULTRY, FISH, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

FOR LAYERS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Poultry Correspondent says:—

The best type of house for layers is a well-lighted, roomy one—for preference having a three-quarter span roof and fitted with glass windows in the top half of the front and with ample floor lights. The latter are usually about nine inches above floor level, and are best placed on both sides of the floor, so that sufficient light is provided for scratching, etc. The windows in the upper portion should be movable, so that they may be taken out altogether in very warm weather, leaving only the wire-netting protection.

BUY Eggs from Mrs. Strong's winning strains—White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Islands, Light Sussex, Runner Ducks; 6 for 1/6; 27/6 per 100, carriage paid; Chicks, 12/6 dozen; 15 Day Olds, with Mother, £1, carriage paid; list free.—Moate House, Kells. 6

COCKERELS for Sale, Rhode Island Reds, 10/6 each.—Darwin Hall, Rathfarnham. 4 E

FOR Sale, 2 K.C. Drakes, 5 young Ducks, 1 R.I. Red Cockerel, 6 Barred Rock Pullets, 1 A.B. Turkey Hen. Address "Z 529, Poultry," this office.

HOT Buttered Eggs, delivered city; 1/6 dozen.—Mrs. Bergin, Ballyowen House, Lucan. 4 E

PEDIGREE White Wyandotte Hatching Eggs, 5/6 per setting.—Parker, Duffield, Chapelizod.

WHITE Leghorn Cockerels, splendid laying strain, 10/6, carriage paid.—Grogan, Plattenstown, Arklow.

DRESS, FURS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, gives highest prices for Left-Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection.

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gent's, Children's Left-Off Clothing. Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street. T

HOLMES', George's St., Dublin.

HOLMES'—Underwear—"Chilprufe" for Men, Women and Children; warm, soft and durable. Illustrated catalogue free.

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

NOTICE.
STUD FARM OWNERS CAN HAVE
ACCOMMODATION FOR FOALING MARES,
With Day and Night Attention by Experienced Grooms. Twenty first-class Boxes available, with live specially constructed Foaling Boxes. Terms—£2 per week. Could also have prompt Veterinary Attention. Apply:

R. J. PORTER,
Down Hurst Yard, Downpatrick.
Wires—"Porter, Downpatrick."

FOR Sale, large size Horse Sheets, canvas and proofed, good quality, bound and Sheets, suitable for Jarvey or Point-to-Pointer.—Maxwell's, 28 Henry street, Dublin.

SIX Draught Horses will be offered at Gavin Low's Sale, Thursday, 7th March, at 2 o'clock. T

TWO good Farm Horses for Sale, seen working.—Kilbarrack House, Sutton, Dublin.

WANTED, good Hunting Cob, 15½ hands; also required, Child's Pony, 13 hands, reliable.—Auburn, Tullamore.

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

FOR Sale, some promising heavy early fat Bullocks, 3 three years old, great condition, out fed, price reasonable; also some roan colour 1½ years old Heifers. Address "Z 541, Cattle," this office. 6 F

MILCH Cow and Springers for Sale.—Hacketstand, Shankill.

STABLING AND GRAZING.

GRAZING, Dunlavin, Highthorn, Gleaspeary, about 12 Acres for Cutting, from April; proposals received.—Arthur Jones and Son, Stephen's Green.

DOGS.

ALL Breeds Boarded, Trimming, Shampooing, Show Preparation by expert.—Pyrecot Kennels, Dundrum, Dublin; Sandyford 782. 7S

"ARGOSY Boarding Kennels".—"We love Dogs—Dogs love us." Apply Mrs. Savell Hicks, Glen Druid, Shankill, Co. Dublin. Tel.: Shankill, 22.

A LEATLAN champion pedigree Puppies, both parents winners; inspection invited.—Cox, Johnstown, Glasnevin.

A BEAUTY Parlour and Boarding Kennels De Luxe; qualified staff; collecting van; telephone, brochure free.—Mrs. Fottrell, Glagarnagh, Castleknock.

COCKERS Trimmed and Shampooed for Show.—Oulenswood Lodge, 130 Ranelagh. 5 D

FOR interesting KENNEL NEWS and Articles, Special Reports of Dog Shows and Official Irish Kennel Club Registrations and Reports, read the "Irish Field." On Sale every Saturday. Price 2d. (T.C.)

FOSTER Mother wanted for use about 19th March to rear Alsatian Puppies.—N 1648, this office.

STUD—Pedigree Pointer Dog, liver and white, perfect specimen, Show Bench and Field Trial strain, thoroughly broken, perfect nose; fee one guinea.—Walsh, Knockbrandon, Gorey. 5 D

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

ATTRACTIVE Lock-up Shop, Mespil road. Apply Parsons, Baggot street Bridge. 3 X

BUSINESS Premises—For comprehensive lists of Offices, Shops, Warehouses, etc., in all parts of Dublin, apply Franks and Franks, 23 Stephen's Green. T

BANGOR, Down—Cafe and small Hotel combined for disposal.—126 Main street. 6 A

FISH and Chips (monopoly trade)—New Shop and House, at tram stop, Rialto. Apply Browne and Dowse, Grafton street, opposite Woolworth's. 5 F

SOUTH Suburbs—Valuable Grocery and Off Licensed Premises for Sale, in rapidly growing district.—Franks and Franks, 23 Stephen's Green. 4 E

TO Let, 19 South Richmond street, spacious Shop, with 10 living apartments, in excellent business district.—F. W. Gilligan, 32 Bachelor's Walk, C.9. 6 A

TO Let, Shop and Dwellinghouse, in Main street, Markethill, Co. Armagh; suitable for drapery, boots or victualler; the premises are in perfect order, with nice living accommodation, fitted with electric light. Apply to the owner, Mrs. Parks, Main street, Markethill, or to Thomas Elliott, Solicitor, 7 Sugar Island, Newry. 3 X

TO Let, £40 per annum, two good Offices, South William street. Details, Battersby and Co., Agents, 59 Westmoreland street. T

WANTED, Farm, 20 to 50 acres or more, with compact Residence; North Co. Dublin, 5 or 7 miles from city.—N 1569, this office. 5 D

40 ACRES, Loughlinstown House, Kilmey, Auction, 22nd March; choice grazing lands.—Arthur Jones and Son.

324 North Circular road—Lock up Shop, £6 per month, free.—F. W. Gilligan, 32 Bachelor's Walk, C.9. 6 A

BUILDING SITES.

BUILDING Site, North Clarence street, Dublin, close to North Strand; room for four cottages; ground rent £10, term 99 years. Apply J. Louis Harris, Solicitor, 6 Lower Abbey street, Dublin.

BUILDING Sites to be Sold, all conveniences to same. Apply Thompson, Hill, Malahide.

WANTED, Building Site to purchase on lease, Donnybrook or Stillorgan area.—F. W. Gilligan, Bachelor's Walk, C.9. 6 A

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ABANDON House Hunting. Consult Garvey and Good. Free list on application. Financial accommodation if required.—20 Lincoln place, Dublin. T

ALBERT MacARTHUR, "The Householder," "MacArthur House, 17 D'OLIER STREET. T

AUCTION, Juneville, Kilbarrack, Sutton; detached, 5 apartments House, with garage.—Arthur Jones and Son. 4 E

ALL brick pre-war House; seven apartments, garden, garage (with pit); good condition, neatly decorated; reasonable.—34 Trawley avenue, Fairview. 4 E

AT Blackrock—Snug, compact, modern Villa, every up to date convenience and special cooker (to be stalled); garage, gardner; price £850; lease 999 years; easy purchase arranged.—Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street. Phone 62023. 5 F

AT Clontarf Park, Drumcondra—New House, five rooms, bath; only £250 cash required.—O'Meagher, Solicitor, 9 Clare street. 8 5

ATTRACTIVE, sunny House, 95 Marlborough road, Donnybrook; 7 apartments; side entrance; ground; £2 10/6. Open 2-5. T

ATTRACTIVE Houses, Waterloo road, Wellington road, Marlborough road, Mountpleasant road, Merrion road, Herbert Park.—Eichingham and Co., 11 Lower Baggot street. 5 F

AT Sea coast, Ballsbridge, Kingstown to Killiney—Meagher, Auctioneer, Sandycove, has big list of Houses for Sale; all prices.

ATTRACTIVE Modern Houses to be Let or Sold at Grosvenor terrace, Grosvenor place; ideally situated, containing drawingroom, dinningroom, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, separate lavatory; fitted with all latest conveniences and artistically decorated by Switzers. Built by Squires and Co. Apply 6 Grosvenor square, Rathmines. 20 X

BALLSBRIDGE (overlooking Royal Dublin Society grounds), non-basement; two sittingrooms, four bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), electricity, gas; rent £110 (inclusive).—Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street. 6 E

BALLSBRIDGE—Gentlemen Guests received private home, Ballsbridge; partial board; bed sittingrooms, sittingroom, modern conveniences.—N 1595, this office. 5 F

BED Sittingroom to Let, with breakfast; gentleman or lady.—7 Fitzwilliam square. 6 A

BED Sittingroom, attendance, all conveniences, suit girl, 15/- weekly; Terenure.—R O 437, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 6 A

COMFORTABLY Furnished, modern Bed-Sittingroom, catering; suit two.—2 Upper Mount street. 3 X

DUBLIN Service Flats, 28 Upper Pembroke street (telephone 62898)—Well Furnished Bed-Sittingrooms, inclusive from 2½ guineas; room only 1 guinea or 1½ guineas, including baths and service; restaurant, garage. T

FURNISHED Flat, every convenience; 22/- per week.—21 Mountpleasant square, Ranelagh. 5 D

HALL Flat, Unfurnished, two large rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, lavatory, newly decorated, self-contained, suit professional, South side; seen by appointment.—N 1435, this office. 5 F

HERBERT street; own halldoor, three rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, etc.; rent £66.—Prim Bros., Dawson street.

HALL Flat, Unfurnished, own bathroom, garden; moderate.—56 Pembroke road. 6 A

APARTMENTS AND FLATS TO LET CONTD.

LANSDOWNE road—Spacious Flat, sunny aspect; 7 rooms, bathroom, etc., kitchen, larder; vacant in May; £160, inclusive; seen any day by appointment. Address "Z 512, Flat," this office. 5 F

LESSON Park—Private House, superior accommodation, suit professional gentleman or lady.—N 1442, this office. 6 A

NEW Flat, two rooms, kitchenette, use bathroom, Unfurnished.—34 Harcourt street. 5 D

PAYING Guests (Gentlemen) received at 1 Church Avenue, Upper Rathmines; terms moderate.

PARTLY Furnished, 3 Rooms, modern house, use of bath, electric light (inclusive) 22/- weekly; Orwell road; Protestants.—N 1430, this office. A

SELF Contained Flats and Maisonettes, Furnished and Unfurnished, for Letting, all districts, city and suburbs. Apply Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street. A

TWO gents. or ladies can have comfortable Flat or Partial sharing room (single beds) at 52 Upper Leeson street, city. 2 D

TOP Flat, Unfurnished, self-contained, newly decorated, all modern conveniences, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, lavatory, South side; seen by appointment.—N 1432, this office. 5 D

TWO business gentlemen can have superior Accommodation, Dartmouth square; partial board; moderate. Address "Z 545, Apartments," this office. 6 A

UNFURNISHED Flat (half house), two reception, three bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette; Pembroke; seen by appointment.—720, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 4 E

VACANT end of March, select self-contained Garden Flat, sittingroom, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette (gas cooker), bathroom (geyser), electric light; £80 per annum. Apply N 1594, this office. 5 F

WAREHOUSE Road—Self-contained Unfurnished Flat, two large rooms, one small, kitchen, etc. Apply Lumsden, 18 Dawson street. 6 A

WILTON Place Mansions—Unfurnished Flat to let; sittingroom, large bedroom, bathroom, kitchenette; service if required. 6 E

21 TRAFALGAR terrace—Newly decorated, self-contained Flat, three rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, geyser, electricity, gas; rent £52. Seen anytime. 6 A

APARTMENTS AND FLATS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN requires immediately, Partial Board and Lodging, select house and locality, central; preferably English family.—N 1671, this office. 6 A

LADY requires Board Residence, in comfortable house, with refined family; vicinity Howth road, or small Unfurnished Flat; moderate.—N 1641, this office.

WANTED, Flat; suit two business girls; south side.—N 1625, this office.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

HOUSES TO LET AND WANTED.

AT Kingstown, Sandycove, Dalkey — Meagher, Auctioneer, Sandycove, has several choice basementless Houses and Flats to Let. 5 F

BRAY, Silmanston square—Semi-detached, non-basement House; quiet situation.—Levington, Dawson street, Dublin. 8 28

COTTAGE to Let, Ballybrigan, 5 apartments, bathroom (h. and c.), separate w.c.; garden; near sea,